

COLLEGE PARK

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AT COLLEGE PARK



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COLLEGE



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by Joe Sugarman

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Sifting through the aftermath of a holiday disaster or simulating fires in space, fire protection engineers conduct research to make our lives less risk-filled.



FIRST WORD



If you feel the temptation to be renewed any time soon, and succumb to one of those “Be More Powerful/Successful/Fulfilled in 14 Days” workshops that abound in major cities around the United States, you will be urged, I’ll bet, to TAKE A RISK.

It’s a trendy message, following on the heels of “Get outside the boxes,” “Unleash your child within,” “Stop and smell the roses,” i.e., move off of dead center and take a new look at life.

Risk is good currency these days. Things have been going pretty smoothly. No major wars, no major economic crises, no major health problems, nothing we can’t handle. A good climate for taking chances, and yet the likelihood is that most people won’t. Why jeopardize the status quo? Save

that risk stuff for troubled times, when risk is—possibly—the only attractive alternative.

What would you define as the ultimate risk? What chance would you take to change your life forever for the better? Or would it have to be “life-on-the-line” serious for you to deem it true risk?

All good questions deserve an attempt at good answers, although when we posed the

idea of an issue of *College Park* devoted to risk, we felt pretty close to the edge, ourselves. “This Thing Called Risk,” an essay that calls on philosophers and psychologists at the university for their insights, provides a provocative context for the examination of risky careers, risky investments and risky research in our other features.

Risk is almost always undertaken with the hope of return: career advancement, financial reward, a thrill of a lifetime. What has been your greatest and most rewarding risk? We would be happy to hear from you, on this or any subject. Try out our e-mail address:

cpmag@umdacc.umd.edu, or risk the U.S. mail with a letter to *College Park* magazine,

2101 Turner Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

—Judith Bair, Editor

COLLEGE PARK

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PERSPECTIVE



Dear Friends and Colleagues:

Viewing the University of Maryland from my vantage point as chair of the university's Board of Visitors is both unique and exciting. This is a large, complex enterprise, similar to an intricately woven tapestry, with the challenging goal to attain and sustain a place as an internationally recognized research and educational institution. As advisors to the university's leadership, the 28 members of the Board of Visitors, many of them alumni of Maryland, bring their expertise in education, law, business and communications to identifying and advocating for those initiatives that will advance the University of Maryland.

Part of the responsibility of the Board of Visitors is the preparation of a report to the Maryland General Assembly, the governor, the Secretary of the Maryland Higher Education Commission and the University System Board of Regents regarding progress toward realization of the goals set out for the university in the 1988 Maryland Charter for Higher Education. In October 1996, we submitted our third report, outlining the achievements of the university during 1995-96, discussing the university's relationships within the academic community and the state government and as a catalyst for regional economic development.

In reviewing our recommendations of previous years, the board was pleased to note that progress has been made in several important areas. Under the leadership of Senate President Thomas V. "Mike" Miller, '53, the legislature has called for three studies that will address some of the issues vital to the University of Maryland. The first study, of the system's four-year funding plan, calls for a detailed report on how the funding plan will maintain and enhance the flagship consistent with the 1988 charter. The second calls for a report on the progress of the university system in attaining operat-

ing and capital funding goals established in the charter. And third, a report was requested from the university system that would recommend name changes of component institutions to sharpen individual institutional identities and eliminate confusion among them.

This last report has resulted in a recommendation to the legislature by the system administration that this institution, along with the Baltimore professional schools, be known as the University of Maryland, dropping the geographical designation except where it would be required for clarity. It was further recommended that the system name be changed from University of Maryland System to University System of Maryland. These seemingly minor adjustments will nevertheless do a great deal to distinguish between the system administration and the university leadership.

This year, the Board of Visitors offered several new recommendations for consideration by the legislature and the Board of Regents. One concerns the serious issue of erosion of faculty salaries, and the board is pleased that the System Board of Regents, under the leadership of Chairman Lance Billingsley and Chancellor Donald Langenberg, has asked Governor Parris Glendening to appropriate an additional \$5 million in the next fiscal year to correct faculty salary deficiencies.

In light of plans to launch a comprehensive fundraising campaign in the near future, the board also requested that the state reinstitute the Private Donor Incentive Program, which matches state dollars with private dollars contributed for endowment support. In a campaign completed in 1994, the university received a total of \$1.25 million from the state, matching \$2.75 million from private contributions. We believe that the percentage of the allocation to the University of Maryland should be increased as well.

The university has an outstanding reputation and record of achievement in



John Lauer

the area of information technology. A recommendation to the legislature that the state make a strategic investment in information technology by establishing the university as a focal point and catalyst for economic development in the field has been put forward. A national center for research, education and service in the area of information technology would strengthen the state's role nationwide as a supporter and innovator in technology development.

It is exciting to see the University of Maryland move forward as a top tier research university. By all measures—the education of our future leaders, research and scholarship that advance the body of knowledge, outreach to government, business and industry with the expertise and services of an outstanding faculty—the university is a proud example of the value of our higher education system. We are pleased to serve as advocates and advisors on its behalf.

—John N. Lauer '63
Chair, Board of Visitors

If you would like to receive a copy of the 1995-96 report of the Board of Visitors, or would like more information about this volunteer board, please contact Kim Borsavage, Office of Development, 3127 Lee Building, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742, Phone: 301-405-3861.

MAILBOX



Recollecting a Debatable Decision

Your fall 1996 magazine on the political season brought back to mind efforts 40 years ago to instill political awareness in the University of Maryland student body. Then, the Student Government Executive Council [now the SGA] of the University of Maryland attempted to get both presidential candidates (President Dwight Eisenhower and Democratic Party candidate Adlai Stevenson) to debate at Cole Field House. Eventually, the SGA

was forced by the Board of Regents to rescind and retract its invitation to both candidates because of a ruling against having political speakers at the College Park campus.

I had laid the groundwork by obtaining the personal written endorsement for a presidential debate from Eleanor Roosevelt, former First Lady, Gov. Theodore McKeldin, then Maryland's Republican governor, and University of Maryland President Wilson Elkins. I also obtained much press coverage.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing for your interest a clipping from the *Baltimore Sun*, dated Aug. 28, 1956. I still have the letters from the notables listed above and clippings from the *Diamondback*, September 1956, which contain the details of our effort. As you know, the first modern presidential debate occurred four years later.

I am writing this to show the changes over 40 years.
Fred G. Kahn '60

The *Sun* reported Kahn's efforts to bring candidates to campus.



Student Pulse

I wanted to congratulate *College Park* magazine for its superb piece, "The Student Pulse," in the election issue. I am a political professional,

having worked the last four years at Handgun Control in Washington, D.C., and was very impressed by the young people you interviewed. It was an excellent coverage of the issues—the comments on campaign financing hit the nail on the head. I think the article was also successful in taking the "student pulse." Young people, even these students who were very active in party politics, are not as partisan as their elders. They are looking for common-sense solutions to problems. Thank you for a great article.
Yoshi Takeda '91

Terp Logo Debate Continues

Pro...

I am a 1993 graduate with a degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice. I was looking in a hat store one day last week and my heart nearly jumped out of my chest when I saw a hat with the new Terp mascot on it. I said to my friend (who also went to Maryland), "It's about time they changed that smiling Terp." I, personally, was a fan of the "mean" Terp. You

know, the one that had his back turned to you with a look on his face that said he wasn't afraid of anything. I stopped buying University of Maryland T-shirts and hats because I did not like the wimpy-looking smiling Terp. This new Terp is magnificent.

The gold toenails are a bit much but the sneaky, diabolical, yet somehow still happy, Terp reminds me of my undergraduate days at UMCP. I even like the shield that the new Terp is standing in front of. It somehow exemplifies power and fearlessness, both of which are something I learned a great deal about in my four years at Maryland. Bottom line: I love the new Terp logo. Go with it.

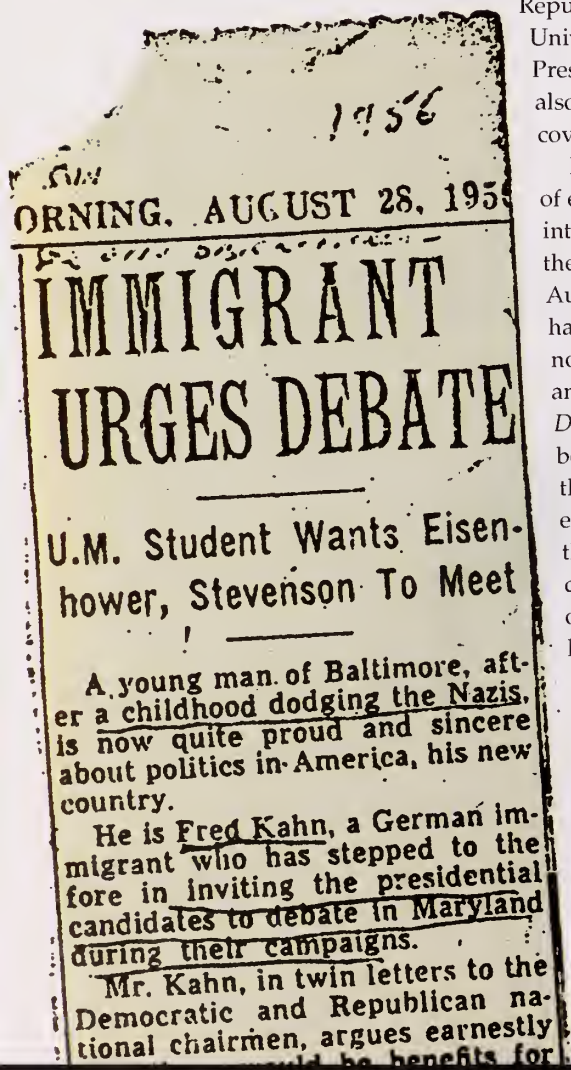
I hope that all the negative responses you received in the fall issue of *College Park* will not hinder the marketing of the new Terp merchandise. I plan to spend plenty a penny to replenish my wardrobe. Finally, I can show my Maryland pride.

Victoria Manning '93

& Con

The new logo may be with the '90s look but it does not represent the tradition of which UMCP is full and proud! Why change something for the sake of change? I prefer the "original" logo and am glad to read that many of my fellow alums agree.

Tom Meyer '93



TOP 10 REASONS

to Join the University of Maryland Alumni Association



10 GREAT EDUCATIONAL TOURS WITH THE TRAVELING TERRAPINS

A whole new meaning to flying turtles



9 NO MORE PARKING TICKETS

Seriously, you can park in selected lots without fear



8 MIX AND MINGLE WITH THE BIGWIGS

The prez, star faculty and (winning) coaches show up regularly at alumni events



7 ALL THE READING MATERIAL YOU COULD HOPE FOR

Library privileges are one of our most popular benefits



6 YOU NEED THE EXERCISE

And campus recreation facilities and programs are a bargain for members



5 FREE COFFEE TABLE PUBLICATIONS

Like this magazine (where your latest accomplishment could show up in Class Notes—just drop us a line)



4 YOU MIGHT FIND A BETTER JOB

The career networking activities of the chapters and clubs are a goldmine of information and opportunity



3 YOU'LL IMPROVE YOUR SOCIAL LIFE

Wine tastings, bull roasts, tail-gates and other exotic occasions await you



2 YOU'LL SAVE BIG BUCKS

From discounts on campus for events and merchandise to special rates on GEICO automobile insurance, your investment will pay you back many times over



#1 YOU'LL BE BUILDING THE TERRAPIN SPIRIT!

And, after all, isn't that what it's really all about?

Become a member today. Fill out the membership form on page 11 or call us toll free at 1-800-336-8627 or e-mail us at umcpalum@umdacc.umd.edu



A Southern Rebel with a Cause

"It's not easy being green," or so lamented a certain well-known frog.

A controversial economist for whom the words "green" and "money" are not synonymous might feel the same. Herman Daly has devoted his life to explaining the interrelationship of the natural world and commerce, a linkage too many economists would prefer to ignore.

"The standard view in economics is that the economy is an isolated system, so there's nothing to constrain its growth. ...[Economists] see nature as a subsystem of the economy," says Daly, who has a talent for speaking simply about complex matters. Perhaps it's that Texas drawl.

A laudatory article last July in the *Wall Street Journal* said that when Daly first challenged the assumption that growth will solve most of the world's problems, he was ignored in academic circles. Now, within the past six months, the scholar, who has been swimming against the tide for the past 30 years, has seen his previously disparaged views reap high praise.

Last September, Daly, a senior research scholar in the School of Public Affairs, was one of five honorees to receive the Heineken Award from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences where he was recognized for his "original contribution to insights into the socio-economic aspects in the decline of the environment."

Three months later, Daly

To economist Herman Daly the environment is integral to economic policy.

picked up a second laurel, the Right Livelihood Award, which has been dubbed the "alternative Nobel Prize." Presented in Stockholm, Sweden, the day before the Nobels, the prize honors "practical and exemplary answers to the most urgent problems facing society."

Daly's award was given for an approach "that integrates the key elements of ethics, quality of life, environment and community, in contrast to the mainstream obsession with quantitative economic growth and free trade."

The fact that two such divergent organizations would honor him is not lost on Daly, who now sees even conventional economists taking notice of his still largely unconventional ideas.

The change, says Daly, is the result of a burgeoning world economy. When the economy was small, growth was not an issue. "We can't get away with that any more; there are too many consequences from depletion and pollution," says Daly, adding: "We depend upon the larger ecosystem to support both life and wealth. We have to integrate ecology and economics."

One of the first economists in the world to focus on the environment, he also fathered a new discipline: ecological economics, which now has its own scholarly journal (founded by Daly and Robert

Costanza when both were on faculty at Louisiana State University). Now the two, by happy coincidence, says Daly, are colleagues at Maryland.

Before joining Maryland's faculty in 1994, Daly got some "real world" exposure at the World Bank, in the newly established environment department, where his work focused on Latin America. As Daly recalls: "I had a nice, but occasionally stormy, six years there." It seems that officials at the World Bank had difficulty in applying the concept of sustainable development to wealthy countries.

"Suppose present U.S. and Western European levels of energy and materials were generalized to the whole world—all the Chinese and Indians used as much cars, electricity and energy as we did—we would exceed environmental capacity very quickly," explains Daly.

After spending 21 years on the faculty of LSU, Daly credits the University of Maryland for his return to academia. It stands among only a handful of universities supporting ecological economics.

Maryland is now home to the International Society of Ecological Economics, with 1,500 members worldwide. As for that journal Daly and Costanza started 10 years ago, it is now published monthly and enjoys a strong citation rate—a measure of its scholarly merit. At last, Daly's voice has company in the wilderness. —DB



Taking Wing: Passports to plaNET UM

On plaNET UM, people change the appearance of their faces in the country called Morphscow, use golf clubs to predict hurricanes in South Puttington and forecast ozone levels in Ozonia.

More than 600 visitors were issued passports to enter a dozen such "countries" as part of an open house celebration last October for the \$11 million West Wing of the Computer and Space Sciences Building. It was a chance to show Marylanders, in a fun way, the roles Academic Information Technology Services (AITS) and the Department of Meteorology play in their lives.

For example, those daily air quality forecasts are prepared by meteorology faculty and students. Meteorology is also home to the state's climatologist, who offers such vital historical data as rainfall amounts, part of the extensive research conducted on behalf of the state's Department of the Environment.

Information Technology boasts a faculty technology center, available to demon-

Visitors of all ages enjoyed exploring new territory in the virtual orbit of plaNET UM.

strate how technology can enhance teaching—no matter the topic. And a new teaching theater allows distance learning with students and faculty at other universities. Besides supporting academic computing for students, faculty and staff, AITS provides 16,000 accounts for Maryland K-12 teachers. —DB

Penn State Dean Named Chief Academic Officer

After a nationwide search, Gregory Geoffroy, dean of the Eberly College of Science at Penn State University and a prolific researcher in the field of organometallic chemistry, will become vice president for academic affairs and provost at the University of Maryland on June 1. He succeeds Daniel Fallon who stepped down last July after three years as provost, to return to teaching and research in Maryland's School of Public Affairs.



Gregory Geoffroy

In his new post, Geoffroy takes on responsibility for two-thirds of the university's \$725 million operating budget and oversight of all academic-related functions.

Geoffroy began his academic career at Penn State as an assistant professor in chemistry. He is now concluding an eight-year tenure as dean marked by the significant strengthening of each department in Eberly College, the establishment of four new cross-disciplinary research centers of excellence, and a new initiative aimed at raising the quality of undergraduate education programs.

In announcing Geoffroy's appointment, President William E. Kirwan said, "He is a highly distinguished scholar-teacher and an innovative administrator whose commitment to quality in higher education is certain to strengthen Maryland's position as a pre-eminent research university." —DB

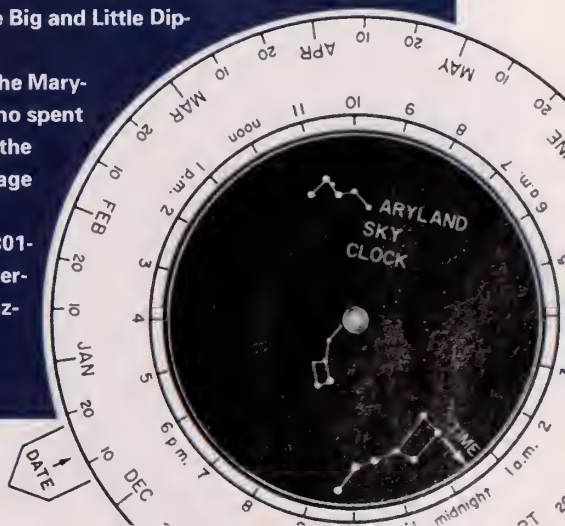
Star Time: No Batteries Required

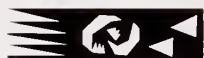
Instead of a quick glance at a glow-in-the-dark digital watch that tells time in milliseconds, try a lingering gaze at the stars.

All that is needed to test your nocturnal clock is a clear evening, a sense of northerly direction and a semi-dark area. The device consists of two cardboard circles: one indicates the months of the year, the day and time; the other highlights the constellations of Cassiopeia (look for a lopsided Maryland "M" in the Northern night sky) and the Big and Little Dipers. Think of them as the clock's hands.

Dave Theison, an astronomy instructor, has produced the Maryland Sky Clock as a tribute to the ancient past. Theison, who spent several years in the Fiji Islands, gives credit on the back of the clock to Matanibogi Productions. *Matanibogi*, in the language of Fiji, means "eye of the night."

To receive a free Maryland Sky Clock, call Theison at 301-405-1523 or, better yet, pick one up at an Astronomy Observatory Open House where the public is invited for star-gazing and informative lectures on the 5th and 20th of each month. For open house information call 301-405-3001.





The Muppets Take Maryland

Those of you who are now twentysomething knew firsthand "how to get to Sesame Street." And, if you're a baby-boomer, no doubt you put your children on that path. Still others have shared the antics with grandchildren. Now that lovable band of Muppets has found its way to their creator's alma mater.

The original Kermit, the one Jim Henson, '60, fashioned from some cardboard, a ping pong ball and his mother's old spring coat, is part of a colorful and comprehensive exhibition, "The Vision of Jim Henson," which runs at the Parents' Association Gallery

(see Calendar for specifics) through March 21.

The exhibition has been traveling nationally, most recently at the Center for Puppetry Arts in Atlanta, in conjunction with the 1996 Summer Olympics. It spans Henson's 36-year career through his enchanting Muppet creations, videos, films, texts and behind-the-scenes look at such popular shows as "Sesame Street," "Fraggle Rock," "The Muppet Show," as well as feature films such as *The Dark Crystal* and *Labyrinth*.

Because of Henson's affiliation with the

university, the exhibition also offers a look at his early work, a precursor of the genius to come. It was while a freshman that he began his television career as a puppeteer on a local program in Washington, D.C. The following year, he created "Sam and Friends," a nightly five-minute, live-broadcast program which won a local Emmy in 1958 and gave viewers their first glimpse of Kermit, a far cry from the celebrated image known

worldwide today. Now the exhibition brings that image full circle. Commemorative mugs, hats, T-shirts and posters featuring Kermit lounging atop the university's "M" will be sold during the show's run.

Jane Henson '55, an active collaborator with her husband, Jim, since they first shared a class in puppet-making at the university, has been actively involved in bringing the exhibition to Maryland. Through her efforts, a documentary video, "Muppet Stuff: The

"Sesame Street" staples Guy Smiley, Bert and Ernie.



Jim Henson in 1957 with "Sam & Friends."

Annotated Work of Jim Henson," will also have its premiere at the Maryland exhibition.

In addition to joining students for a showing of *The Muppet Movie* on February 6, the first offering in a Hoff Theatre series showcasing her late husband's filmworks, Jane Henson will give a public lecture on March 6 at 8 p.m., at Hoff Theatre, Stamp Student Union, on puppetry and Jim Henson's unique place in its history.

Campus Programs and Stamp Student Union organizers see the exhibit as an excellent way to show present-day students an alumni success story. In fact, more than 70 students—many from the College Park Scholars program—have volunteered to lead exhibition tours. The trained docents will offer visitors insight into Jim Henson's creative genius and positive view of life that is evident in every aspect of his work.

Jim Henson's honors include over 25 Emmy Awards; five Grammys; induction into the Television Academy Hall of Fame in 1987 and—on a closer note—an honorary doctorate from the University of Maryland in 1978 and posthumous induction into the Alumni Association Hall of Fame in 1995. —DB



TV Veteran Lee Thornton Appointed to Eaton Chair

Lee Thornton, a senior producer for CNN and former White House correspondent and general news reporter for CBS, has been named to the Richard Eaton Chair in Broadcast Journalism.

As a professor in the College of Journalism, she will teach broadcast journalism courses and will develop new radio and TV components for the college's reporting bureaus in Washington and Annapolis. Thornton will continue her part-time work with CNN's "Both Sides with Jesse Jackson," a weekly public affairs television program

that she has produced since 1991.

Thornton is president of the Washington Professional chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists and has been a consultant and moderator for nationally televised distance learning programs. She was a faculty member in the Department of Journalism at Howard University before coming to Maryland.

Thornton received her Ph.D. from Northwestern University and, early in her career, worked as a correspondent on the Walter Cronkite-headed news team at CBS-TV.



Lee Thornton

The Richard Eaton Chair in Broadcast Journalism was created last year through a \$1 million gift of The Richard Eaton Foundation of Bethesda, Md. Eaton was chair

of the United Broadcasting Co., a radio and TV conglomerate, until his death in 1981. He pioneered black-oriented radio programming in the United States by establishing WOOK in Silver Spring, Md., in 1947, and went on to operate the first Cuban-audience station in Miami and the first Japanese-language TV station in Honolulu. —JS



December Commencement: Celebrities Red, Green and Inspiring

Word has it Elmo was tickled to be a part of winter Commencement on December 20. Elmo, a 2 1/2-year-old furry red monster usually seen on "Sesame Street," shared the podium with Kermit the Frog (spawned at College Park in 1955) and globe-trotting journalist Michael Guillen, recipient of an honorary doctor of public service.

This unusual trio also shares a commitment to education, a passion for the environment and a childlike curiosity they hope to inspire in others.

Engaging in repartee with a frog and a monster seemed second nature to ABC science correspondent Guillen, who appears regularly on "Nightline" and "Good Morning, America." Later, in his environmentally themed address to the August and December graduates, Guillen said to remember one thing about being on top of the food chain. Everything below can fare without us, but we need all of them—frogs included—to survive.

campus sightings

MARS Lands in Baltimore.

Mathematics: Application and Reasoning Skills or MARS encourages students to figure out how to solve math problems by developing their own strategies and explaining how and why they used them. Education professor Patricia Campbell, with a \$6 million grant from the National Science Foundation, is implementing this innovative approach in Baltimore City Public Schools.

IRIS Blooms Through 1999.

The Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS) has been awarded a \$11.3 million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to extend its market environment program into 1999. The additional funding will enable IRIS to continue planting the seeds of reform in law and economics to promote economic growth and political democracy in six countries of the former Soviet Union.

Shedding Light on a Luminary.

For his documentary, *The War Within: A Portrait of Virginia Woolf*, John Fuego, professor of comparative literature, won the top award from the International Documentary Association, joining such previous winners as Ken Burns' *Civil War*, and *Hoop Dreams*. It is anticipated that the film will be seen by at least 50 million people around the globe.

A Winner in any Language.

English Professor Mark Turner co-authored *Clear and Simple as the Truth: Writing Classic Prose*, winner of the most important prize awarded by the prestigious Academie Francaise for work in languages other than French.



Jewish Studies Collection Rivals Library of Congress

The university's Joseph and Rebecca Meyerhoff Center for Jewish Studies, established 15 years ago through a generous gift from Baltimore philanthropist Harvey Meyerhoff, has built a collection of Yiddish literature second only to the Library of Congress in this part of the country.

Yiddish, which flourished as the language of millions of Jews in Eastern Europe and their descendants from the 15th century, is falling victim to the forces of history, modernization and assimilation. It remains a rich source of litera-

ture and culture for all scholars of the period, and the university has made a commitment to preserve Yiddish literature and to develop a full-scale program devoted to Yiddish studies.

Last November, the transfer of a book collection belonging to the late Yiddishist S. L. Shneiderman added significantly to McKeldin's already strong holdings. The books, more than half of them bearing the autographs of prominent Yiddish writers from Russia, France, Israel and the United States, range from fiction to journalism, from poetry to memoirs, from evocations of the *shtetel* to analyses of contemporary Israeli foreign policy.

Shneiderman was a well-known figure in Yiddish literary and journalistic circles, and served as president of the Yiddish PEN Club from 1975 to 1978. He and his wife, Eileen, were journalists and political activists who contributed to newspapers such as *Forverts*, *the Day* and the *Jewish Morning Journal*.

The Birth of a University Press

What better way to augment a serious Jewish studies collection than do-it-yourself? Bernard Cooperman, director of the Joseph and Rebecca Meyerhoff Center for Jewish Studies, and Mark Cohen, an Assyriologist and instructor at the center, have put their heads together to establish the University of Maryland Press. Their first volume, a book edited by Associate Provost Adele Berlin titled *Religion and Politics in the Ancient Near East*, is a collection of essays by scholars from the University of Maryland and around the world. It is the first in a series called *Studies and Texts in Jewish History and Culture*.

Cooperman and Cohen, in exploring alternatives to expensive commercial publishing, decided to team up to produce the Berlin volume. Cohen had self-published from his home, and had produced books for Cornell and Yale under his business, CDL Publications, which specializes in scholarly books on the Ancient Near East. The decision to create a University of Maryland Press imprimatur came after discussions with university president William E. Kirwan, who agreed to lend his support pending approval of a complete business plan.

Several books are in the works under the press's mark. "It's good news for the university," says Cooperman, "and there's no downside. No financial commitment."

Books have a production schedule of six months to publication, whereas Yale or Cornell "might take three years and require a press run of 1,500 books." Cohen produces a catalog which he distributes to retailers large and small. So far, 400 copies of *Religion and Politics in the Ancient Near East* have been sold.

Cooperman has received inquiries from several departments and centers on campus, and sees a day when the University of Maryland Press will be a viable and vital voice for scholarship from the campus and elsewhere.



In 1945, Shneiderman was the United Nations' correspondent to newspapers in the United States, Israel, Europe and South America. He published several books of his own, including a study in Yiddish of Ilya Ehrenberg and a history of Polish Jewry, translated into English as *The River Remembers*.

Bernard Cooperman, director of the Meyerhoff Center, describes the effect of this gift: "Housing a Yiddish collection in a university library adds significantly to its usefulness. These books remind us that Yiddish writers were not merely a curiosity, a few oldsters mumbling nostalgically. Yiddish literature was inspired by the same factors that motivate all great writing—the desire to wrestle with reality and to open the readers' eyes to the worlds around."

The transfer of the collection was arranged by Ben A. Shneiderman, son of S. L. Shneiderman and professor of computer science in the College of Computer, Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Its arrival was marked by a day-long conference, "Can There be Yiddishkeit Without Yiddish? Explorations in Culture, Identity and Language." The collection is on display in the lobby of McKeldin Library. —JB

Top left illustration by Moshe Shulstein from the record book of the Lublin Jewish Community; left: rare books from the Shneiderman collection

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THIS THING



CALLIED RISK

Story by Joe Sugarman

Illustrations by Thorina Rose

Back when Nixon was president and everybody's pants flared at the ankles, risk was as familiar to me as a wad of my favorite bubble gum. Bazooka. I talked in class when I wasn't supposed to. Threw spitballs at Jimmy Porch behind the teacher's back. Climbed the tallest trees without a plan to get down. I rode bikes off ramps, through traffic, kicked up dust. At slumber parties, I always chose "Dare."

As a teenager, I cultivated risk like a taste. I tipped illegal beers on the golf course, sped along side streets at Mach 5 and smoked a cigarette now and then, while striking elaborate poses. I went whitewater rafting, skied down hills I knew I'd wipe out on. The mere thought of wearing a seat belt was suffocating. I snuck bottles of alcohol into the school dance, spiked my hair, and drove around with people named "Space." I was invincible.

I'm a mere 28 years old now. Young. Still in the prime of my life. But I can feel it happening. I bike with a helmet. I feel naked without a seat belt, and if I know you've been drinking, I'm calling a cab. I still might take a hiking trip into a bear-infested forest, but when the park ranger says, "Be careful," I am.

What's happening to me? Am I becoming a wimp? Have years of risk-taking finally soured my taste for reckless adventure and unholy abandon? Does everyone take fewer risks as they get older? Why do some people risk their lives to climb Mt. Everest while others hoard bread, milk and toilet paper to avoid driving after the snowstorm? Finally, what compels us to take any risks at all?





when something like "mad cow" disease hits a country 6,000 miles away, we eye suspiciously the chopped meat at the neighborhood Giant.

The problem is "we've come to believe that we can live in a completely safe world," says Judy

Lichtenberg, a risk-analyst at the university's Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, a think tank. "But we're more scared than we ever were. We think we can conquer every kind of problem. We may not have some of these horrible diseases around anymore, but now we have these environmental risks—pesticides, radon, Alar in apples—seemingly hidden and lurking. And that scares us."

Lichtenberg, who has studied the impact of risk communications on the public, says our worry is a byproduct of the information age. With news of the latest *E. coli* scare just a click of the television remote away, it's little wonder we're so paranoid. But when news traveled by stage-coach, the impending disaster was often over before word reached you. "The world may have been even more dangerous

What Are We Afraid Of?

From the childproof caps on our bottles of vitamins to the flashing "walk" signs that alert us when it's safe to cross the street, we are a society obsessed with overcoming risk. And we've done a pretty good job at it. We've established legislative bodies to oversee and to ensure our safety on the roads, in the air, at home, at work and in all the consumer goods we buy. Then we take out large insurance policies on our cars, houses and lives just in case something goes wrong.

Why? What is it about modern life that worries us so? Indisputably, we are the safest people who have ever lived on the planet. We have overcome the scourges of influenza, the mumps, the measles and tuberculosis in the last 100 years. Food is preserved better and cleaned more thoroughly, yet

back then," Lichtenberg says, "but you knew just your little piece of it. Now you know so much more."

And it makes us irrational.

Quick—what would worry you more about a trip to the Middle East: a terrorist attack or suffering a traffic accident? Pioneering risk psychologists Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman of Stanford University asked people this question and the vast majority responded, "a terrorist attack." Statistics prove traffic accidents are far more common. However, it is the acts of terrorism we see on the nightly news rather than the latest five-car pile-up in Beirut.

This phenomenon is called the "availability heuristic," and describes the ease at which events come to the mind.

To worsen matters, we attach foreboding names to these situations to make punchier sound bites. Names like MAD

COW DISEASE, the GREENHOUSE EFFECT, MELTDOWN.

I remember listening to the news about the Three Mile Island disaster as a preteen. Probably most people, myself included, were not clear regarding the physics of a meltdown, but I knew the word had to do with impending disaster—and it scared me.

Psychologists label this feeling the “dread factor.” The dread factor means if risks are unfamiliar and potentially catastrophic, we judge them as greater than risks that are familiar, and/or tend to have delayed consequences. It is because of the dread factor that we fear nuclear disasters, but subject ourselves to the greater risk of jaywalking on a traffic-congested street or to the long-term ills of smoking. The suffering associated with colon cancer sounds far worse than living a life with diabetes, so we dread that more, even though diabetes is far more common.

So, technology has made us safer, but paranoid. New technologies, like nuclear power, disease-fighting drugs and the Internet, have also had another effect on us—one we may not realize on the surface. For we may have greater welfare in a technologically advanced society that’s safer and more predictable, but we are not likely to have more autonomy.

Whose Risk Is This, Anyway?

In order to understand why this fact is true, we have to acknowledge the difference between freedom and autonomy, says Mark Sagoff, Lichtenberg’s colleague and former director of the institute. Sagoff is one of the country’s leading experts on risk-benefit analysis in market economies. Freedom, he explains, is the ability to get or to do what you want. Autonomy, on the other hand, defines the conditions under which you are able to pursue these goals—and that has everything to do with our perception of risk.

Sagoff argues that technology introduces the element of human control into society, and with it, the distinction between those who manipulate and those who are manipulated. Voice mail is great, but it’s annoying when we have to navigate our way through a complicated system when all we really want to do is speak with a human being.

On a grander scale, consider some people’s reaction to the possibility of nuclear power. To the environmentalist, Sagoff points out, building a windmill or using solar power to light and heat one’s house is acceptable because it’s a decision up to you or me. The use of nuclear power, on the other hand, is somehow up to *them*.

This brings up a problem for those who establish public policy. Efficiency or safety may be the goal, but ensuring one’s right to choose must be maintained. In fact, Sagoff suggests, our ability to control our own fate may be more important than whether or not our desires are satisfied. “Risk isn’t the important thing,”

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he says. “The important thing is not to have anybody *impose* on you.”

Our value for self-government is straight out of our American Revolutionary past. And when policy-makers step in to disturb that ideal, the alarm sounds. Even when the relatively benign seat belt law was passed it met with opposition because it was somehow infringing on what many saw as a personal decision.

The public is willing to accept voluntary risks that are a thousand times greater than involuntary ones, says Sagoff. People will jump from the airplane, but they won’t be pushed.

Think about it. We demand the asbestos removed from our workplace, yet don’t install smoke detectors in our home. We expect airplanes to meet the strictest FAA safety guidelines, yet we don’t regularly service our car. We’ll surf the 15-foot waves off Santa Cruz, but won’t go into the water if we know it’s being “treated.” And if anybody tells us otherwise, our sense of autonomy is offended. We sue.



As sentient beings, we like being able to control our own destinies. It's this lack of control that makes us worry more about flying in an airplane than driving on Route 95 even though we know far more people are killed in traffic accidents. We believe we could be dexterous enough to avoid the 18-wheeler that stops short, but who knows if the No. 2 engine on the red-eye from L.A. is safe?

So it's the involuntary risks we fear the most. And most of the voluntary ones we aren't that crazy about either. Do all of us just sit on our backsides and watch TV?

Enter the Daredevil

For nearly our entire human history, fear, danger and the need to confront fear were part of our daily lives. Our ancestors were risk-takers because they had to be. In evolutionary terms, those best able to respond to fear and to take the necessary risks were probably the ones most likely to survive. And our brains and our bodies got used to it. But in the age of air conditioning and air bags, the flash of fear has been replaced by the slow burn of anxiety.

"In the old days, there was a wilderness to conquer, nature was the enemy," says Sagoff. "Now technology has changed that. Nature has been conquered. It's a whipped cur." And unlike our pioneering ancestors, "we no longer have sod to bust, so we have to bust something else."

In other words, after we've worked so hard to wrap ourselves in a cocoon of safety, we've become bored. So we jump out of airplanes. We bungee-jump off bridges. We're no longer content with the thrill of skiing—today, we snowboard.

Ralph Keyes, author of *Chancing It: Why We Take Risks*, says we suffer from "risk hunger." He suggests that people need to take risks because our nervous systems and our bodies demand the stimulation, that a little danger is good for people.

Goethe said, "Nothing is harder to bear than a series of good days," and there is some truth in that. We must take risks, expose ourselves to danger, otherwise we'd be as stagnant as pond scum. Taking risks bring us back to something primal and original, relieving us from the tedium of everyday life.

"Take something like sending a man to the moon," says Sagoff. "That was not about pitting ourselves against the Russians, but against nature—a risk in its noblest sense, like climbing Mt. Everest. And that is what we need; it is the bread and circus of contemporary times."

Marketers figured out this fact a long time ago and bombard us with advertising messages that appeal to our senses of

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adventure. Even if we don't all like to climb mountains, products speak to the "mountain climber in you." Nike's "Just Do It" ads ask us to take a chance, to be risky, to sweat. Mountain Dew is drunk only by skydivers who jump off mountains, and sport utility vehicles are for outdoorsy, active folks who like to plow their way through snowstorms and over dirt roads.

"It's the imagery that helps sell the product," says Daniel Sheinin, an assistant professor of marketing. "Marketers of sport utility vehicles are targeting people who consider themselves to be fairly active. Whether they actually go off the road with them is irrelevant.

"We like to believe ourselves to be more adventurous than we are. Advertising takes advantage of that."

In other words, we want to *look* like risk-takers without *being* risk-takers.

And the "safe" risk market is booming.

Think about the prospect of virtual reality—of experiencing the risk of skydiving or auto racing or sex without the inherent danger. IMAX movies, projected on 5-story-tall screens, take us rafting down the Colorado River and to the plains of the Serengeti and promise an experience "larger than life" (whatever that means). Disney, who has always been ahead in simulating adventure, now offers the Disney Institute in which participants can learn rock climbing and experience a "canoe adventure" through gator-infested waters in a safe, family-like atmosphere.

The new sport of paintball allows grown men (and it is mostly played by men) to don fatigues, run around the woods and shoot pellets filled with paint at opposing players. It's all the "fun" of war without the risk of coming home in a body bag.

But this concept of risk gets confusing. If we define risk as "a fear of loss," what is at stake here? We feel scared on a roller

coaster, but the only thing we're really in danger of losing is our lunch.

Somewhere along the line fear has been amputated from danger and turned into a Disney ride, notes author Keyes. Fear no longer anticipates danger. We have amputated fear from danger and made it a leisure activity.

The problem with these danger-less activities is that simulated risks never contain a legitimate catharsis. There always has to be a scarier ride, a bigger roller coaster, a game with "more realistic" computer graphics.

This explains why many people aren't satisfied taking a risk unless they know something of value (their money, their car, their life) is at stake. These fearless daredevils must be the real risk-takers, right? Maybe not. Paradoxically, what is most revealing about a person may not be the risks they take, but the ones they don't.

The Toughest Risk of All

Lately I've been asking people what they consider to be the greatest risk they ever took. One person said diving off a cliff into a body of water. Marriage came up often, but just as often it didn't. A faculty member said choosing to become a philosopher instead of a lawyer or doctor was his greatest risk. When I asked a friend, a pilot of small airplanes and an occasional skydiver, he said, "Dating."

Risk-benefit analysts and economists spend their time objectifying risk. They put into numerical terms how much money people will be willing to pay for the safety of air bags in their cars or smoke detectors in their homes. But to the rest of us, risk seems very subjective.

One reason why is that we all have a different risk thermostat, each set to a unique threshold of acceptable risk. Some cyclists ride road bikes, but find the rewards of mountain biking not worth the added risk of injury.

Many people I spoke with failed to classify particular behaviors as risky.

We tend only to think of the bold physical acts of courage when discussing risk, writes Keyes. We assume risks are only taken by those intrepid souls not afraid to engage in any activity that involves the possibility of loss. But like my shy pilot friend, he may risk flying a plane in high winds, but he won't approach a woman in a bar. I, on the other hand, may feel comfortable speaking with a woman in bar, but I've avoided his invitations to fly. We may be particularly bold in some aspects of our lives, but act with extreme caution—even fear—in others. It's when we go against the grain, when we *do* ask out that girl in the bar or go up in that airplane, that's when we're really taking the risk.



Thirty years ago, not a single hockey player wore a helmet. Even after Boston Bruin Teddy Green took a hockey stick in his brain, one player commented to *Newsweek*: "It's foolish not to wear a helmet. But I don't because the other guys don't. I know that's silly, but most of the players feel the same way..."

The *Newsweek* story went on to quote Green's teammate, Don Awrey. "When I saw the way Teddy looked, it was an awful feeling....I'm going to start wearing a helmet now, and I don't care what anybody says..."

It's ironic that in a sport with such a high risk for injury, the most risky act was taken to protect oneself from the risk of injury. Imagine the chance Don Awrey was taking in wearing a helmet in front of his fellow players and before an arena full of rambunctious hockey fans. That, it can be argued, is what genuine risk is all about.

Almost 30 years since Awrey first put on that helmet, almost all professional hockey players now wear them. Awrey, however, wore his for several games and then decided the risk of ridicule wasn't worth the reward.

A Lifetime of Risks

A famous survey found that speaking in public is what people fear most. Far back in second place was a fear of heights. Death didn't even appear until sixth. *Death*. As comedian Jerry Seinfeld astutely observed, people believe it's worse to deliver the eulogy at a funeral than to be in the casket.

Obviously, the opinion of our peers plays a significant role in the risks we take or refuse. During adolescence peer pressure is greatest. Not surprisingly, it's also the time we most associate with risky behavior.

Melanie Killen, an associate professor of human development, studies how children and adolescents develop morals and a sense of self. She says taking risks is an integral part of personality formation.

She and her colleagues watch children interact with parents and teachers and divide the risks they observe into three categories: personal (those risks that affect only the individual), conventional (risks that go against what society normally dictates) and moral (risks that contradict long-held mores).

Again, risk is an issue of autonomy here. Killen says that children take risks in an effort to exert their autonomy—generally a positive behavior. She's found that autonomous children who take positive risks—asking others to play with them, answering questions posed by the teacher, sharing toys—tend to do better academically than their risk-adverse peers.

She says conflicts arise when children think they're making a personal decision and parents or teachers view it as conventional. For instance, Killen says, I probably believed my talking aloud in class was a personal decision. I wanted to share my thoughts and make friends—things I believed were up to me. The teacher, however, viewed talking out of turn as a violation of convention.

Killen says most clashes between teenagers and parents arise not from the moral conflicts of the "sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll" milieu, but from the conventional ones like cleaning one's room. "Adolescents see cleaning their room purely as a personal issue," she says. "They think, 'It's not affecting anybody else, why does it matter?'"

"But parents see it as conventional. They worry that their neighbors will come over and see the mess, or they'll be accused of being a bad parent."

Risks taken by adolescents are more salient and overt so we tend to think of teenagers as leading riskier lives. But pitting our personal desires against what society expects of us is a risky behavior that continues into adulthood.

Killen refers to a lawyer acquaintance who quit his practice in order to become a baker with his wife. It's a personal risk, she

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says, but with conventional implications. People aren't going to look at him anymore as a lawyer, but as a bread maker. Is that going to change his image of himself because society is going to treat him a little differently? she wonders.

When Killen first met the couple and asked what they did for a living, the woman said, "We bake bread." The man said, "We're in business."

"I think for him, he was taking a bigger risk," she says. "He wasn't sure about the change in conventions. He probably still tells his law school buddies he left law for business. But she's perfectly comfortable about kneading dough."

Killen believes we wise up as we grow older. Our knowledge about life changes. We ride with our seat belts on because we know people who have been killed without wearing them. We don't drive drunk because we know we increase our chances of being involved in an accident. Our life experiences lead us to think about the stupid risks we have taken.

But our risky behaviors don't cease. Far from it. If anything, Killen says, the risks we take as adults—getting married, having children, buying houses, leaving law to bake bread—make whitewater rafting look like the activity of a coward.

And that's knowledge that suddenly makes me feel a whole lot gutsier. **CP**

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RISKY

The stock market used to be a playground for the well-to-do. It was a club of class and status where people had brokers, the leisure to “clip coupons”—when that didn’t mean 50 cents off a box of Trix—and enough money to risk losing some. It was an esoteric world of codes, symbols and special language. It was also a world that could “crash,” where the innocent got “burned,” where people died in shame and ruination.

How things have changed. Now the daily Dow Jones Industrial Average is as common as the weather report. The *Wall Street Journal* is the most widely read national newspaper in the country. There are as many mutual fund advertisements in the media

SECURITIES and Insecurities in the Bull Market

Story by Judith Bair Photographs by John T. Consoli

as cereal ads. And record numbers of Americans see the stock market as a pleasant and mature alternative to the lottery.

Even for the slowest-moving, out-of-touch among us, the message is coming through loud and clear. Money has a potential beyond buying a burger and paying the electric bill. "It takes money to make money" suddenly has a value beyond sarcasm or pitiful excuse. Now, it's more like "Hey! You can make money with money." What has fueled this awareness is the unprecedented and accelerating performance of the stock market over the last 10 years. And the lack of any serious downturn over the long haul. The last market "correction," in 1993-94, shaved 800 points off the Dow, but the average has doubled in value in less than two years since then. In the last three years, the market has performed at 16.35 percent above inflation, and that superior performance has done a great deal to explode the numbers of new investors.

As a current investment firm's radio commercial notes, "Somebody made all that money." The stock market is the one place where return on investment over 10 or 15 years generally surpasses the rate of inflation, says John A. Haslem, professor of finance in the College of Business and Management. In no 15-year period has there been a loss, and in no other investment arena have the returns come close. "Take the period 1926 to 1992," he says—a period which encompasses the Depression and other major stock market declines. "Common stocks averaged an annual return above inflation of 7.2 percent over that entire period. Long-term bonds averaged 1.7 percent, and short-term cash investments a meager 0.6 percent."

Brinkmanship

All of this good news necessarily has everyone scared to death. From the ones who understand the numbers and say the market is overvalued to those who simply know in their gut that what goes up must come down, the prognostication is for disaster, but no one knows quite when or how bad—and who will back out of a bet like this while there's money to be made?

Informed betting, however, is very close to what a stock market investment is. Betting on continued growth, increasing corporate profits, no glitches, no failures. Betting that interest rates will hold, growth will be steady, the dollar will maintain its value, the United States will continue to lead the global economy. Betting on one industry over another, one company over another, betting that you can get out ("time the market") on the winning side. Betting, ultimately, on the human psyche, the stock market's greatest unknown. Market psychology is as unpredictable as the lottery, driven as it is by fear, second-guessing, one-upmanship, competition, crossed-fingers, and, yes, even greed.

So what exactly is happening here? What is driving the bull

market? What is driving more people to take the risk of investing? And are those factors changing the stock market as we know it? Do the old measurements no longer apply (talking business cycles, equity values, price/earnings ratios)?

Lemma Senbet, holder of the William E. Mayer Chair of Finance, believes that corporate earnings performance and the inflationary outlook—the numerator and denominator in market capitalization—along with deficit reduction, have kept interest rates low and the prospect of future cash flow earnings high. "For those investors who have been comfortable riding market volatility, the rewards have been commensurately high," he says. But he adds, "There are real risks in the stock market. There is a danger of short memory."

There have been numerous crashes in the United States over the last century, and in the 19th century, the equity premium was much lower (only 1.4 percent from 1802 to 1870, and 4.4 percent from 1871 to 1925). "We should be careful about our temptation to assume that the current historical premium will be maintained into the future, *ad infinitum*," says Senbet.

Certainly, more people are getting the message that Social Security will not sustain their retirement. Senbet credits the baby boomers for fueling the growth and accumulation of retirement funds targeted ever more heavily toward the stock market. Think about the number of pension funds, which used to rely on interest returned, that now use mutual funds as their base of investment. Think about the numbers of 401(k)s and 403(b)s that swell the ranks of mutual fund investors. Think about the fact that in 1976 there were 426 mutual funds; in 1986, 1,843, and in 1996, a whopping 7,367 companies handling more than 70 million mutual fund accounts.

Savings, bonds, CDs and the like are returning rates too low to compete with stocks, especially in these years of low interest and low inflation, when market risk seems mild. Costs of education, real estate, business investment are escalating beyond individual means to earn; growing one's capital is certainly a healthier alternative than taking on crushing debt. These are the logical reasons for people to turn to investing. The question is, are there enough companies growing fast enough to maintain the value of the stocks held against them as those stocks rise?

Corporate restructuring and mergers and acquisitions have added value to the economy and therefore to the market, according to Richard Kolodny, chair of the finance faculty and specialist in investment decisions and financial strategy. He feels this will continue, and, when combined with the increased privatization of industry abroad, will provide room for further growth.

Senbet agrees that the increased globalization of markets is a major change in the environment of the stock market. "The development of emerging markets resulted in unprecedented



below 3 percent, according to standard measures. The price/earnings ratio now stands at 20/1, uncomfortably close to the 22/1 mark of October 1987. By these and other benchmarks, the stock market should be behaving exactly opposite of its current trends.

How do these uncertainties affect new investors? Are newcomers at the bottom of a bigger-than-life pyramid scheme, or are they the fertilizer that will continue to grow profits for all?

There are a group of young investors at the University of Maryland who take these questions seriously and are learning about the stock market and its idiosyncrasies the best way possible—by managing a portfolio. About three years ago, the Maryland Business School made a decision to give students a hands-on try at playing the market. The Terrapin Fund, created with \$250,000 from the business school endowment, gives Maryland M.B.A.s-to-be a unique educational experience and valuable career preparation. This year, a class of 11—three portfolio managers and eight securities analysts—are wrestling with real-life decisions that have real-life consequences.

"We may not be graded on our portfolio earnings," says Chris Brown, "but we certainly feel the pressure to perform as

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in 1986, 1,843, and in 1996, a **whopping** 7,367 companies
handling more than **70 million** mutual fund accounts.

financial and economic reforms in Latin America, East Asia, Eastern Europe and even Africa." U. S. investors benefit from foreign stocks, not only because they are providing handsome returns, but because they reduce the risk of volatility in the U.S. market. In fact, he says, U.S. investors have actually begun looking at pre-emerging markets, such as those in Africa. "Over a dozen African funds are trading now in New York and Europe. Why all of a sudden? African stock exchanges have displayed greater openness to foreign investors than some other foreign exchanges...and more interestingly, many of these markets have begun to post spectacular returns."

The experts know, however, that there is danger in the numbers that are making investors so happy as this is written in the fall of 1996. The traditional measures of market stability and volatility are not following traditional patterns. There has not been a major correction—of 10 percent or more—in six years, when the norm would be every 18 months. The ratio of dividends to stock prices (yield) is well below the rule of thumb (less than 2 percent, when the signal to sell should be anything

well as last year's class." The fund started the year at \$287,500, having earned 15.4 percent in 1995. At the end of October 1996, the fund total is \$332,155, and is outperforming the Standard & Poor's 500, 15.5 percent (after fees) to 13.8 percent. This is reason for pride, but not confidence, necessarily. Chris Frink, another portfolio manager, admits to feeling nervous about the market. "We made some decisions to sell about a month ago, stocks that didn't look strong or that were going down. Now we have the problem of too much cash. It's about 27 percent of our portfolio, and we're seeing our returns drop. Our long-term goal is to be 90-100 percent invested in equities."

Each class gets off to a slow start, says Kolodny, who is faculty advisor to the fund. There's always a learning curve as the class does its research and analyzes its current position. Taking those first steps with "other people's money" is daunting. Like any investment firm, he says, there are standards and guidelines that minimize risk. Managers don't sell short or buy on margin, they don't use options for speculative purposes, and they maintain a well-diversified portfolio of stocks in all market sectors.

This year, the fund holds 19 individual stocks in seven sectors, plus six mutual funds specializing in international and small company investments. At a class in mid-October, the students were hearing reports from three sector analysts on stock purchase recommendations. "We're looking at consumer noncyclicals as a good hedge against a downturn in the economy," Eric Taylor offers. "Medical supplies, essential foods, and other commodities that are in demand no matter what the economic picture."

"We also like the financial sector—we see value in selected mutual fund companies that offer longer-term retirement plans and international exposure for the investor who is skittish in today's market," says sector analyst Ryon Acey.



"We'll probably make the decision to underweight our basic materials holdings, and reduce our industrial investments by about 25 percent, in favor of energy, financial and technology stocks," Chris Frink adds.

The Terrapin Fund is among about 20 student-managed funds at business schools nationwide, but unique, Kolodny says, in its breadth and depth. Students not only analyze the market, design their portfolios, do the trading—currently through three different brokerages—but they perform all of the back-room operations associated with investment firm management, from accounting to financial reporting and marketing. Like any equity management team, they will report to the College of Business and Management Foundation's Board of Directors at the end of their tenure. The students also recruit the next class of Terrapin Fund managers, reviewing resumés and conducting interviews.

What do they look for? "It's interesting," Kolodny says. "The management of the fund changes with personalities. Last year, the class looked for previous experience in investments, especially personal involvement and real interest in following the market." An information technology person was recruited to put up a Web page and link the fund to Internet resources. "It might be helpful to have an accounting student on board next year to set up a more sophisticated reporting system," he adds.

Gender is an issue. "Very few women apply to the fund," Kolodny says. Of the 19 alumni of the program since its beginning in 1994, only three have been female, and none has been a portfolio manager. He thinks the recent recruitment of Meg Van De Weghe to the finance faculty in 1996, will change the balance in the future.

Van De Weghe, a former managing director at J.P. Morgan, currently teaches an M.B.A. class in securities analysis and has taken an active interest in the fund.

Terrapin Fund students spend time away from portfolio management gaining an understanding of the business from prominent alumni. A recent trip to Wall Street put them in touch with Gene Podsiadlo '81, a managing director at Warburg Pincus, and Bob Butman, CEO of three companies that spun off from the Franklin/Templeton Group. They attend conferences

BUT IT IS CLEAR that their enthusiasm is for the game itself.

"Why invest in individual stocks rather than mutual funds?

It's more fun," Acey says. "Companies have personalities. You have an opportunity to learn their behaviors, make some fun bets."

on investment technology and sit in on strategy sessions of professional firms.

But it is clear that their enthusiasm is for the game itself. "Why invest in individual stocks rather than mutual funds? It's more fun," Acey says. "Companies have personalities. You have an opportunity to learn their behaviors, make some fun bets."

"You're talking to a group with a high tolerance for risk in their personal portfolios," Brown explains. "We're looking at long-term investment futures, we're at the beginning of a cycle." Frink adds, "I've never had to deal with a down market. It seems like every week the market's up another 15 points. Even the crash in '87 lasted only a few days before turning up. It's hard to imagine how I would react to seeing my stocks going down every week for even a month."

That's part of the learning curve that might come hard for these young tycoons. All of them have personal portfolios, all of them fully expect to be millionaires. All of them are prepared to be "nervous" about sudden and inexplicable shifts in the mood of the market, but their preparation is impeccable and their confidence is high. The Terrapin Fund experience has already launched the careers of several of their predecessors, at firms like Fidelity, Lehman Bros. and Alex. Brown.

Although several of the faculty at the business school consult for investment firms, none was willing to speculate about the near- or long-term future of the market. The variables are there for anyone to weigh, they say. If there is one certain area of risk in this risky business, however, it is the potential for addiction to the game. **CP**

SAFETY in Numbers

Is everyone investing? If they're working, they should be, says John A. Haslem, professor of finance at the Maryland Business School, and author of *The Investor's Guide to Mutual Funds* (Prentice-Hall, 1988).

It is absolutely necessary, Haslem insists, to invest for retirement. And the earlier you start, the less money it takes and the better off you can be. Compounding works wonders over long periods of consistent investing. Where and what to invest depends, he says, on the kind of investor you are, your risk preferences and your investment goals.

People who develop their own portfolios, independently or through a broker, are often keen on the game and enjoy spending their time in analysis, projection and attempting to "beat the market." The majority of new investors, however, are turning to mutual funds. These are the people who don't know or don't want to take the time to know; their interest is in the bottom line, and mutual funds offer professional management, convenience, immediate portfolio diversification, records maintenance and a wide selection of fund types, from low-risk income-producing funds to high-risk rapid-growth funds.

From 1984 to 1993, an average of 70 percent of general stock funds were outperformed by the Wilshire 5000 Index at the U.S. stock market. Of the 30 percent that did outperform the market, the problem is knowing in advance which funds will comprise this high-performing group in any given year. Future performance cannot be assumed by past performance, although it remains the most frequently used guide in the very uncertain world of finance. Also, funds themselves

change as portfolio management styles change, new portfolio managers take the helm, market conditions change.

The easiest approach for investors, Haslem maintains, is to use index funds. Designed for long-term investors seeking broad diversification at very low cost, they replicate as closely as possible the performance of a specific market-average index, such as the S&P 500. The fund is thus fully invested at all times, no effort is made to select superior stocks or time the market, and management and turnover costs are kept to a minimum. "As opposed to 'actively managed' funds, index funds—less their expenses—perform close to the index they attempt to mirror," Haslem explains. "They generally outperform the majority of general equity funds with no management of the portfolio, yet provide the investor up-front assurance that their performance will approximate the market."

Which is not to say that the market will always behave as well as we have witnessed these last 10 years. Is there risk? You bet. Although the U.S. stock market seems unstoppable in the '90s, remember back to the economic mood in Japan at the beginning of the decade. The Japanese Nikkei, which topped out at about 38,000 yen in 1990, recently closed at 18,000, more than 50 percent below its high. These six years have been rough for Japanese investors who thought nothing could shake their markets.

A 10 percent or 20 percent correction in the United States market is not impossible. With index funds, one is certain to feel the full brunt of such an adjustment. Would the "managed" funds fare better? These are the tantalizing questions that make investing not just a necessity but a nail-biting way of life. —Judith Bair

Clinton Order 3,500 troops to Persian Gulf

By Jack Kelley
USA TODAY

President Clinton on Monday formally ordered 3,500 U.S. troops to "keep Saddam Hussein in a box" as the conflict in Iraq appears to be escalating. Clinton said the move was "a warning against our enemies' sons of a bitch," and "a message of hope," Deputy Secretary of State William Cohen said.

He defended the move as a "step in the region, saying that actions against Iraq would be too risky, such as sending troops into northern Iraq that would back that way."

Good to see the we go into the Persian Gulf. The 1990 fracture of the U.S. Iraq war. The 1990 fracture of the U.S. Iraq war.



The four Maryland alumni we caught up with know something about living on the edge. They have dodged bullets, courted disaster, tracked Mafiosos and, yes, even landed feet-first on Wall Street, all in the line of duty.

living dangerously

Deadly Datelines

John F. (Jack) Kelley, B.S., Journalism '82
Foreign correspondent, *USA Today*

"I get paid to get shot at," is how Jack Kelley describes his life's work, "but I wouldn't trade it for anything else in the world."

Kelley admits that wars, coups, bombings and other political uprisings are in his blood. The award-winning foreign correspondent for *USA Today* has traveled to 82 countries, and spent eight months in the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Storm—longer than any other Western correspondent. In the past six years, he has also covered the Soviet coup, Somalia famine, Arab-Israeli peace accord, Rwandan massacre, South African elections, Bosnian war, Haitian invasion and, most recently, the Russian war in Chechnya.

Kelley has been shot at, jailed, denied visas and threatened with death. He has also had to de-ice his elderly interpreter after she froze to the out-house toilet seat in war-torn Chechnya and had to cut himself out of a stuck seat belt aboard a Russian Aeroflot plane. Not to mention the countless tires he's changed, from Moscow to Manila. The things they don't teach you in journalism school.

Of his worldwide escapades, Kelley says, "I only seem to have difficulty getting into about five countries—Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Russia." No matter the hot spot, the drill's the same. Whenever he writes a story the authorities don't like (which is frequently), he gets hauled into the foreign ministry and watches as they cut up his press card. Says Kelley, "I often feel that if a journalist is not causing trouble, he or she is not doing the job."

Story by Dianne Burch

Illustrations by Jennifer Grogan

When a 1991 story by Kelley exposed the rape of Filipino women by Kuwaiti soldiers, the government tried to have his visa revoked. "I was followed wherever I went, cursed at, spat at." When he did choose to leave, one of the Kuwaiti foreign ministers told him they considered declaring it a national holiday.

While traveling in Mogadishu, Somalia, he saw his own group's bodyguard shot and killed. And in Bosnia, a Serb sniper opened fire on him, one bullet landing a scant two feet away embedded in his rental car. "I took the bullet out," says Kelley, "and I keep it as a souvenir." Such close calls have prompted him to wear a bulletproof vest, in spite of its drawbacks. He is well aware that sometimes snipers take shots at someone wearing a vest because the unnaturally erect posture it forces creates an easy target.

Kelley can trace his desire to be in the midst of trouble from the neighborhood newspaper he started at age 8. In it, he chronicled, among other things, a neighbor's dalliances with the widow down the street.

But it was writing for the *Diamondback* while a journalism student at Maryland, that helped hone his craft. Kelley credits Barbara Hines, then assistant dean, with encouraging him to apply for a position at a new national newspaper about to be launched in 1982. Told he was too young to be a reporter, *USA Today* hired Kelley as an assistant. His duties ranged from buying pantyhose for the managing editor to writing a story on a drug crackdown for the paper's first issue. For the next two years, he juggled such disparate assignments. Then, on the day the space shuttle *Challenger* blew up, recalls Kelley, his editor turned to him and said, "This is your story."

Kelley's first taste of international travel at the paper bears little resemblance to the accommodations he now encounters. In 1988, he was invited to accompany Allen Neuharth, *USA Today's* founder, on a world tour to promote the paper. "We ended up going to 42 countries and met with 32 heads of state, everybody from Fidel Castro to Rajiv Gandhi." That trip came with all the perks—corporate jet, four-star hotels, the requisite fine cuisine.

"Now I sleep in abandoned schools, in rental cars and even on the tarmac of the Entebbe, Ugandi, airport," says Kelley, who admits that at times those fine linen sheets beckon. "I don't get to go to places where they have running water, power or heat. I've become thankful for fresh fruit and hot water."

What drives him, says Kelley, is his desire to write about the people who don't have any voice. Kelley's sister is a missionary and, in some ways, he finds similarities in his own work. "If I can tell the story about how politics affect a certain people and convey that with heart and emotion, hopefully, it will change and affect something or somebody."

His readers must agree. Kelley gets about 110 letters a month, more than any other reporter at *USA Today*. Except for the occasional bomb threat, the vast majority are from people who have been touched by his stories, including a kindergarten class in Indiana that donated 500 pennies for Rwanda's orphans.

Kelley takes delight in recounting one war story. When he was in Jordan covering the Persian Gulf War, a "care package" from a reader arrived for him. Fearing a bomb, the Jordanian police confiscated it and, ultimately, blew up the parcel. No doubt relieved it wasn't incendiary, still they probably would have preferred not having their white office walls splattered with fudge.

But not all of Kelley's tales have such innocent endings. Recently his career has taken a bizarre twist, even for a reporter who finds living on the edge the norm. When U.S. businessman Paul Tatum was gunned down in Moscow last November, Kelley reported that Tatum's life had been threatened by the Chechen Mafia, the most powerful of the Russian Mafia empires. The cold-blooded murder sent a chill through many of the U.S. citizens living and working there. Says Kelley, "Russia is the new 'wild, wild West.'"

When Kelley read in the Russian press that he was now targeted by the leader of that same Mafia, he knew he had crossed the line. Sensing he was in imminent danger, Kelley raced for his life—five miles from Red Square to the U.S. Embassy—taking every back street he knew, knowing that Mafia thugs were in pursuit. The thwack of a car door slamming shut sounded so much like gunfire that Kelley says he stopped long enough to check that he wasn't bleeding.

After Kelley spent some time in the sanctity of the U.S. Embassy, the FBI arranged for his safe passage back to an undisclosed stateside location, under bodyguard protection.

Does he consider this the riskiest experience of his life? "It ranks among the top three," says Kelley.

On the Road Less Traveled

Darren Baker, B.S., Finance '89
Professional cyclist

You've heard that U.S. Postal Service dictum about "neither rain, nor snow..." well, Darren Baker knows firsthand.

As a member of the professional cycling team sponsored by the U.S. Postal Service to promote its Global Priority Mail, Baker has plunged through his share of adverse conditions. Racing throughout the world—from February through November—he has encountered everything from spring blizzards in Belgium to oxygen-starved air in the mountains of Colombia, site of last year's cycling world championship.

Tour DuPont

World Championship

Thrift Drug Classic

Tour of Poland

Tour of Holland



In 1996 alone, Baker completed 120 races, including two one-day events, each covering 150 miles, but continents apart: Pennsylvania and Poland. How did a business school graduate find himself straddling the seat of his titanium GT, racing at speeds up to 50 mph, with only a thin layer of Lycra separating him from that cobblestone road?

When Baker was a student at Maryland, he had his feet firmly planted on the ground—as a cross-country distance runner, with 5K and 10K his specialties. But Baker had this problem. He kept getting injured. As part of his rehabilitation, his athletic trainer had him work out on stationary cycles. “By the time I graduated, I had spent a lot more time on the bikes than in my running shoes,” recalls Baker, who began racing cycles at nearby Greenbelt Park.

It was in one such race that he suffered his only serious injury—a broken collarbone. “I could ride hard, but I wasn’t good at going around turns.”

So Baker improved—a lot.

“It all started out as a summer of fun,” says Baker, who headed West following graduation, camping at night (his cheap sleep) and entering cycling races by day. He picked up enough prize money along the way to cover expenses.

At summer’s end, Baker started his real work—selling electrical maintenance products in Baltimore. Bored after five months, Baker returned to the racing circuit. Although a relative latecomer to the sport, Baker’s eight-year running career gave him an edge. He was noticed by national team recruiters. They were looking for new talent; Baker wanted a chance to see the world. After going to Barcelona as an alternate for the 1992 U.S. Olympic team, he turned pro. Over the next three years, Baker raced competitively on teams sponsored by Subaru, Saturn and Bell Sports.

While cycling is still small potatoes in the United States—Baker is one of only about 60 professional cyclists—in Europe the sport is second only to soccer in popularity, as reflected in the media attention and star status accorded winning riders.

Baker says that the team events in which he competes call for highly tactical maneuvers. “We’re more like a football team, with each member working on plays.” One rider will attack; the rest try to block and protect. Instead of grass or Astroturf, cyclists speed along city streets and cobblestone roads.

In cycling, as in his cross-country days, Baker prefers the long haul. This summer, he expects to be in the Tour de France which lasts 23 days and covers 2,700 miles. “It’s the granddaddy of all the races,” says Baker, who already has competed in five world championship races.

After a few more years on the road, “perhaps I’ll finally put that finance degree to use,” he says, probably in the business or marketing side of the sport that—by accident—spurred his global adventure.

Among the Bulls and the Bears

Ann Cacciatore Zannella, B.S., Business '82
Wall Street bond trader

To the uninitiated, trying to anticipate the ups and downs of Wall Street is risky business indeed. Not so, says Ann Cacciatore Zannella, a 12-year veteran of Wall Street's bond market. "Trading is not the risk. If you follow it day-to-day, you can feel it and you know what's going to happen and can prepare yourself."

Having that confidence in the oftentimes shaky world of finance doesn't happen overnight. "You can't just walk in and become a trader. Actually, it's like learning another language," says Zannella, who began at her present company as a researcher. After graduating from Maryland and earning her M.B.A. at Long Island University, she looked over her job offers and chose, not the highest paying, but the lowest. She saw it as a chance to learn the business. "People coming in now don't want to take that route. They think it's menial. The people who do

what I call the schlep work are the ones who will last."

Today Zannella is one of six traders in a full-service securities company, dealing in municipal bonds. Her market includes everything outside of the state of New York, with California her largest area for bonds. She remembers all too well the 1994 Orange County, Calif., municipal bonds debacle, when that county was forced to file bankruptcy proceedings because of risky investments by the comptroller. It sent a shock wave of doubt throughout the bond market, as scary as an 8-point quake on the Richter scale.

"You couldn't touch California. Thank God that's not the only thing I did. Nobody wanted anything with an orange name in it, even if it was Orange County, Florida."

Now, she has other worries. With the stock market rising to dizzying heights and having such glamour, her challenge is keeping clients interested in the not-so-sexy bond market. "Let me tell you, it's draining work, every day," says Zannella, who is always looking for an angle to pitch to clients. "I could come up with an idea and be on the phone all day, not even trading anything."

The phone is the bond trader's lifeline. There is no bell to signal the market's close. Trades can be negotiated (and, subsequently, money made or lost) any time—day or night.

She might find herself talking to the comptroller at a utility company, trying to find out why its bond rating (that A to AAA designation defining stability) has been downgraded. "I have to know that 10 months down the line, they're not going to do what Orange County did," says Zannella.

Unlike traders in the "pit," in Wall Street lingo, bond traders do more than "just yell a number back and forth," explains Zannella. And while the bond business involves a lot of research and personal involvement, ultimately, it's the buyer who takes the risk. "That's where there's a lot of trust involved between the client and the company."

Zannella tells of Washington [State] Public Power which defaulted on two of its five utilities, and was offering its other three to the bond market, "dirt cheap." Her company, McLaughlin, Piven, Vogel Securities Inc., recommended buying. The clients who listened saw their money more than double, besides earning tax-free income.

"That's what you try to look for every day," says Zannella. "You try to find something that has been in distress, that nobody else even wants to look at and see what you can do for the client."



...and the Wise Guys

William Tafoya, Ph.D., Criminology '86
Former special agent, FBI

"Everybody who has ever worked undercover in any capacity, at any level, always feels like their cover is about to be blown. You live with a kind of constant fear all the time, so the adrenalin is going nonstop," recalls Bill Tafoya, remembering the two years he spent in the first undercover operation conducted by the FBI in Washington, D.C.

No room for slip-ups on this assignment. It was a full-scale assault lodged against the Big Daddy of crime: the Mafia. Beginning in 1975 and ending with ABSCAM in 1981, the FBI combined forces with the District's metropolitan police, to break up a major fencing operation involving goods stolen from government buildings.

Tafoya, a brand-new special agent, found himself playing the part of a New York Mafioso setting up operations in Washington to buy stolen goods. He moved between the shadowy underworld and the real world. Says Tafoya, "It was a very difficult role to play: to keep reminding myself who I *really* was and to portray realistically somebody else who would be believable." Suddenly one of the "wise guys," Tafoya had to remind himself that his new "old pals" had committed a variety of crimes—some of them heinous violent crimes—among them rape and murder.

Tafoya's one and only undercover assignment garnered recognition from the director of the FBI, and led to a training assignment at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., where a fellowship opportunity enabled him to pursue his Ph.D. in criminology at Maryland. Tafoya saw statistics and computers as the wave of the future for law enforcement, even basing his dissertation on it. For that he thanks Charles Wellford, then chair of criminology.

After teaching 11 years at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., Tafoya was assigned to San Francisco to use his computer expertise in the area of foreign counterintelligence. Then in June of 1993, the Unabomber struck again after a seven-year hiatus.

The attorney general declared finding the Unabomber No. 1 priority, and the head of the FBI's special task force called the academy looking for a " profiler " to be assigned to the San Francisco unit. Tafoya's former Quantico boss said, "You got the guy I would recommend to you if he were still here, but he's in San Francisco—Bill Tafoya."

As a senior behavioral scientist assigned to the Unabomber case, Tafoya designed a protocol to interview all living

Source: From FBI Files

Unabomb Task Force

May 15, 1995

Dear Netters:

The information about the Unabomber has been made public. Recent news reports (12/12/94), San Francisco Chronicle (12/12/94), etc.

Earlier media accounts were given by Connie Chung (12/16/93), and newspaper stories about UNABOM (11/27/93), New York Times (11/27/93).

The purpose for submitting this information is two-fold. First, the Internet can reach as wide an audience as any other medium. Internet users are precisely the type of people who have been recipients of explosive mailings. Researchers.

You are not being asked to place your name or identity. We are encouraged to come forward if you have information that can identify, arrest, and convict the Unabomber. Contact the UNABOM Task Force.

Effective June 30, 1995, the email address is your homepage should be directed to Washington, DC, at (202) 557-1222.

Thank you.

Will

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Sp

UN



Unabomber victims. "I was looking at the case with fresh eyes."

From his review of the data and results of his victimology study, Tafoya concluded that the Unabomber held a Ph.D., with a degree in either electrical engineering or mathematics. "I didn't give them a name or photograph, but just about everything else about him from behavioral analysis of the old file and the then two new [1993] cases." His assessment made national headlines and, for him, a spot on "Larry King Live."

Through a friend at NASA, Randy Robinson, Tafoya set up an Internet site for tracking leads about the Unabomber. "My name was associated with the Web site, so if the Unabomber wanted to target me he could have done it. He could have shown just how good he is by taking on the FBI which was using the very technology that the Unabomber was railing against."

Although it was the suspected Unabomber's own brother and not the Internet which led to the FBI's capture of Theodore Kaczinski in April 1996, Tafoya is still convinced that the Internet is one of the tools of the future in law enforcement.

And, while he is equally convinced that the Unabomber acted alone, Tafoya adds this cautionary note: He still opens his own mail with care. **CP**

E N G I N E E R S O N T H E F R O N T

FIREP

T'was the week before Christmas

And all through the store,

The shelves were well-laden

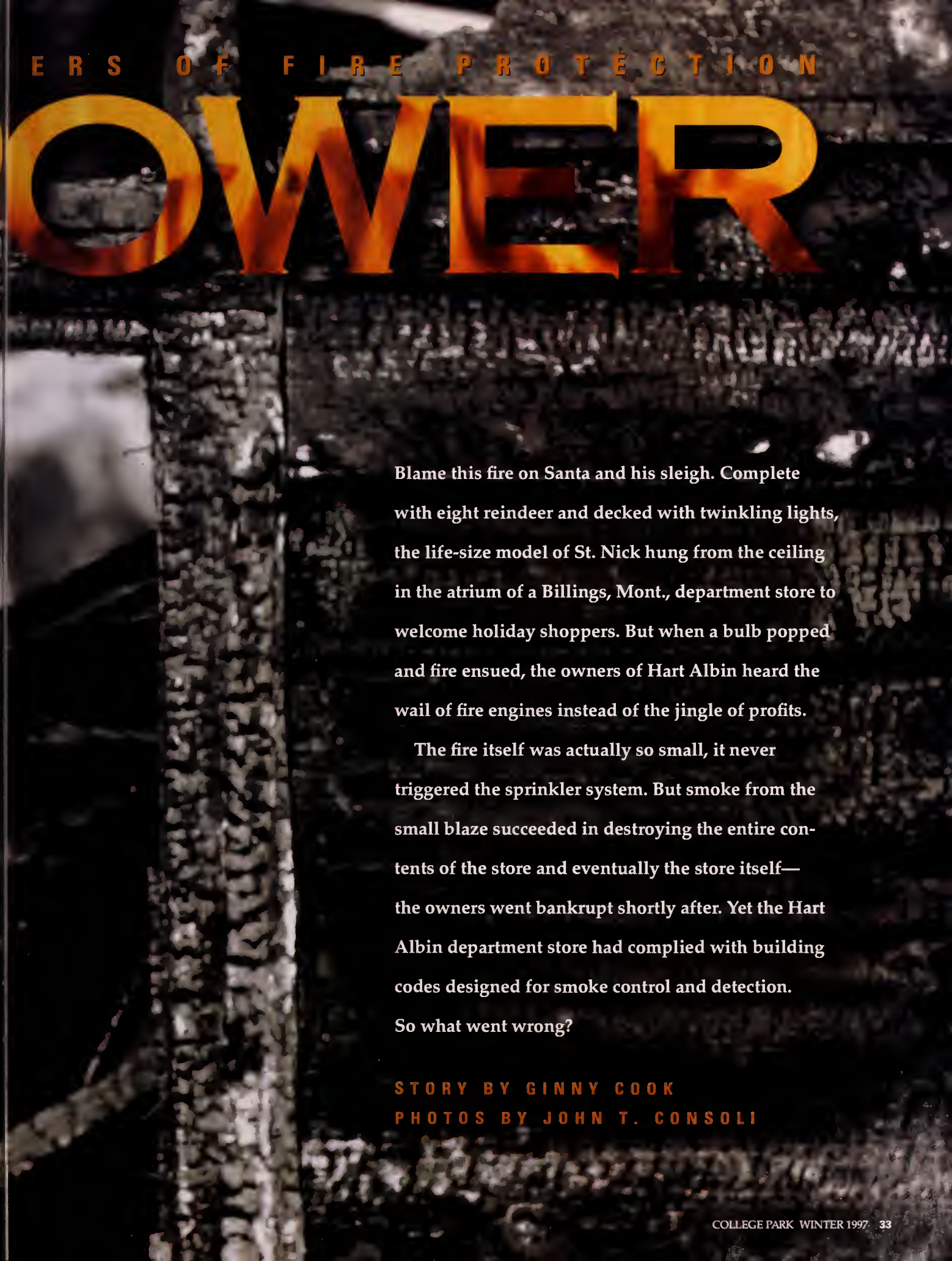
With dry goods galore.

A bulb—a short circuit—

a fire did invoke.

Then everything, everywhere,

went up in smoke.



ERS OF FIRE PROTECTION POWER

Blame this fire on Santa and his sleigh. Complete with eight reindeer and decked with twinkling lights, the life-size model of St. Nick hung from the ceiling in the atrium of a Billings, Mont., department store to welcome holiday shoppers. But when a bulb popped and fire ensued, the owners of Hart Albin heard the wail of fire engines instead of the jingle of profits.

The fire itself was actually so small, it never triggered the sprinkler system. But smoke from the small blaze succeeded in destroying the entire contents of the store and eventually the store itself—the owners went bankrupt shortly after. Yet the Hart Albin department store had complied with building codes designed for smoke control and detection. So what went wrong?

STORY BY GINNY COOK
PHOTOS BY JOHN T. CONSOLI

Enter James Quintiere, a professor of fire protection engineering at the University of Maryland. In 1991, Quintiere brought nearly 25 years of experience to investigation of the Montana department store fire. Here he had an opportunity to apply scientific principles to answer some key questions: Where did the smoke go? Did the fire protection system take it out of the building? "It was the first time we would use a scale model to study smoke movement in an actual fire investigation," Quintiere explains.

The department store rose five floors with an entrance atrium equipped with exhaust fans and replacement air jets designed to comply with the smoke control code at the time, he says. When the scale model was constructed, it stood 12 feet tall and mimicked the smoke control devices of the original building.

Smoke, of course, always rises, so exhaust fans on the atrium ceiling should have expelled the smoke from the fire with minimal damage. It didn't, and when investigators ignited the fire in the model, they learned why. A tracer that tracked the smoke showed that replacement air from an inlet jet on the floor pushed air upward too rapidly. This air stream stirred up the smoke, forcing it back down the atrium walls, then throughout the store, Quintiere says.

"The replacement air needed to be fairly gentle so that it didn't agitate the smoke and spread it around," he explains. The smoke control regulation that allowed this design has been changed since then, "probably as a result of that study," he adds.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE

Quintiere and his colleagues are not firefighters. Instead, fire protection engineers make the places where people live, work and play a lot safer from the risk of fire, with their mission focusing on analysis and prevention of fires. They develop engineering standards for fire safety and assess fire hazards. Their influence is evident in everything from building designs that control smoke and fire and allow rapid evacuations of people to product development, testing and evaluation. These faculty experts study post-earthquake fires, examine fire in the zero-gravity world of space travel and are developing intelligent smoke detectors that can discriminate between smoke from a raging fire and smoke from a slightly overcooked meal.

As a professor and former chief of fire research at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Quintiere catapulted into the national spotlight when he pinpointed the cause of the 1993 fire at the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas, and testified at congressional hearings. He and Fred Mowrer, associate professor of fire protection engineering, visited the site and reviewed videos and photos of the event, analyzing angles,



James Quintiere

length of flames, wind speed and other data.

"Three fires, probably fueled with flammable liquids, occurring nearly at one-minute intervals, were intentionally set from within the compound," Quintiere concluded. Many of the victims died not from smoke inhalation but from bullet wounds, he says. Others had sufficient time to "simply walk upwind of the fire and out," he adds.

Fire-related tragedies, such as the 1942 fire at the Coconut Grove nightclub which killed 492 or the 1980 MGM Grand Hotel fire in Las Vegas which killed 85, focus national attention on the importance of fire safety and construction.

Unfortunately, there is a lack of research and follow-up that frustrates fire protection efforts, Quintiere says, citing several recent disasters. Perhaps best remembered is the 1993 explosion of a car bomb placed in an underground garage in the World Trade Center in Manhattan. The blast killed six people, injured more than 1,000 and caused an estimated \$600 million worth of damage to the building.

Still, Quintiere says, the outcome could have been far more catastrophic. "What if the fire had been bigger or located in a different place?" he asks. "Then the potential for deadly carbon dioxide gas sifting through the building and paralyzing rescue efforts could have led to many more deaths or injuries." Yet no follow-up studies have examined what could have happened or how to prevent it.

Two other fires are worth contrasting, he adds. In Philadel-

phia, the Meridian Plaza burned from the 23rd to 38th floors when cleaning rags soaked with linseed oil, a potent ingredient, spontaneously ignited. The fire claimed the lives of at least two firefighters, who died from carbon dioxide poisoning, and damaged the building's structure, forcing it to be abandoned.

On the other hand, in Los Angeles, the Interstate Bank Building burned from the 12th to 16th floors. This fire had the potential to make the building a towering inferno. Yet there were no fatalities in the upper stories due to smoke. Unlike the Meridian Plaza fire, this smoke had little carbon monoxide.

Two fires. Two buildings. Two outcomes. What was different about the engineering designs that made one a major disaster and another a minor inconvenience? Quintiere speculates that the critical factors were ventilation and windows—inset windows in the older Philadelphia building versus ceiling-to-floor glass that broke in the L.A. fire. Yet there's been no systematic research, no follow-up, Quintiere says. "These are the questions fire protection engineering can answer."

THE NOSE KNOWS

One of the best methods for protecting lives and property against the destructive force of fire is early fire detection through the use of smoke detectors. The best smoke detector is as plain as the nose on your face. In fact, it is the nose on your face.

Which is why fire protection engineers like James Milke, are searching for an artificial nose—better known as a smart smoke detector—that could discriminate smells like the nose does. "Your nose is a good sensor. It can smell smoke and instantly identify it," he says.

A smart smoke detector would act in much the same way. "It would go off more quickly, be less prone to false alarms and could determine if the smoke was from a fire or an ordinary source," Milke adds. Common smoke detectors set off an alarm when their current-flow or a light beam is interrupted by smoke. While these detectors respond quickly, they cannot distinguish between sources of smoke.

A smart detector would not react to false sources. Like the nose it could tell the difference between a burning cigarette or a burning bed. And like the nose it would have its own set of sensors. But just which critical sensors should be standard equipment "is the next quantum leap in detector technology," Milke says.

He and Thomas McAvoy, professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering, are trying to identify a range of gases that might be produced from burning or smoking furnishings or wood.

In a paper published in May 1995, they analyzed the chemical signatures of products including nail polish remover, paint thinner, paper, hairspray and furniture polish. It's a first step toward developing a detector that can scrutinize airborne elements in smoke. Published in *Fire Technology*, it won the pair the 1996 award for "Excellence in Written Communication of Fire Protection Concepts" from the National Fire Protection Association and the National Fire Research Foundation.

By examining the gases released when these and other products are airborne, heated or burning, the researchers determined just what a smoke detector has to sniff out, Milke explains. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and some other gases, as well as temperature, are most important, he adds. "As a result of the small-scale experiments, an early fire detection system based on an analysis of airborne products appears feasible," wrote Milke and McAvoy.

More research pinpointing the optimum type and number of sensors still remains before the technology becomes feasible for widespread use, they add.

TRIAL BY FIRE

In a small, white building off of Route 1, just down the road from the main entrance to the university, Milke is burning up the house. In this case, the family room. The flames are all in the name of science, designed to test a system that uses water mist rather than halon or water from traditional sprinkler systems.

Large amounts of water can cause as much damage as the fire being extinguished. So halon, an odorless, colorless, fire suppression agent, was once thought to be the ideal weapon for fire fighting. Safe around people and in enclosed spaces, it also left no residue to interfere with sensitive computer or electrical equipment. But while its fire-fighting properties were hailed, halon came under criticism in the '80s because it was thought to deplete the ozone layer. By 1994, the fire protection industry had forged a plan to phase out the production of halons. Investigators returned to water mist systems, which had been abandoned in the 1960s after the discovery of halon, Milke notes.

"Water mist uses the minimum amount of water to put out a fire," Milke says. "It's an efficient operation that sprays with a droplet size one-tenth of the spray from a traditional sprinkler head." The size and volume of water mist is related to special nozzles that dispense water at intense pressures. Normal sprinkler systems deliver water at 50psi to 100psi while mist systems operate at 1,000psi, Milke explains. And the spray comes from either cluster nozzles—brass heads with tiny openings in a circular arrangement, or aspirating lines—straight metal tubes with spray jets arranged at regular intervals along the length.

With the help of the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute (MFRI), Milke fired up the simulated family room to test the mist system. Using simulated furniture—rolls of polyurethane dubbed as a sofa, for example—he let the fire burn uncontrolled for about two minutes. “All the contents were fully involved. Even firefighters with protective gear had to leave because of the heat. It was serious—a significant challenge,” he says.

The water mist system was up to the task. It suppressed the fire—“That’s *suppressed* not extinguished,” Milke is quick to add. “It’s a stopgap designed to control fires until firefighters can step in.”

Milke has conducted a series of these tests with funding from Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., in cooperation with the Marriott Corporation. The partnership is a result of two companies looking ahead: Reliable, to provide innovative fire suppression equipment for special situations and Marriott, to protect its properties, some of which are located in the desert or in rural areas where water supply is questionable or unreliable.



In one experiment, a mock hotel room furnished with a bed, sofa, chair and cabinet, “we got a coffeemaker to fail, igniting the fire,” Milke says. In all of the tests, the fires were suppressed. “Using water mist can be a cost-effective system to minimize damage and business interruption following a fire,” he says.

In September 1996 Milke completed tests of a key application of the water mist system—in libraries and rare book rooms where fire or water damage could wipe out extensive collections.

Using library shelving about 10 feet long, water mist tests read like a textbook of success. Fires were suppressed using six tenths of a gallon per minute in a water mist system compared to at least 20 gallons per minute with a traditional sprinkler system. Even the Library of Congress has plans to phase out its halon system and install a water mist system for fire protection, Milke says.

The Federal Aviation Administration is also testing water mist systems in cargo compartments of airplanes. The method is used on ferries and cruise vessels, and can be applied anywhere that water can be carried and stored, says Milke. Systems could be installed in existing facilities—a smaller tubing is the key to converting traditional sprinklers to mist systems, he says. While the cost right now is somewhat high, the small tubing size has great appeal to historic properties—it’s easy to hide and adds little additional weight.

As technology and market forces make water mist systems more financially competitive, future research may also decrease the pressure requirements to 500psi or less, Milke says.

F I R E D U P W I T H O U T G R A V I T Y

Jose Torero rides his version of a research roller coaster, in this case a DC-9 jet soaring 10,000 feet in parabolic flight.

At the peak of its oval flight pattern, the plane achieves a weightless or microgravity environment similar to that of space flight. During those few seconds of zero gravity, Torero conducts his fire safety research examining the flammability of materials and how to extinguish flames in weightless conditions.

The opportunity is for a rare and privileged few, and it is not for the physically frail. During flight, Torero is smashed by sensations two times the force of gravity (2gs) as the plane pulls up. Then, freed from gravity’s bonds, he floats buoyantly until the plane descends, crushing him again with 2gs force. Every 10 minutes for two hours, he experiences these unusual sensations in order to perform experiments in the 20 seconds or so of reduced gravity in the aircraft.

Despite decades of space exploration, manned moon missions and extended stays on space stations, not much research



Jose Torero

has been recorded in zero gravity conditions with respect to fire and fire safety. "In the past, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) relied on ground-based research in normal gravity conditions," Torero says.

And that can be a potential problem for space travelers, he explains, because in the land of interstellar zero gravity, fire protection engineering principles can be turned upside down.

Without the pull of gravity, Torero points out, smoke doesn't rise, flames don't shoot upward, and soot—chains of carbon molecules—forms differently, making it unrecognizable by smoke detectors. Forget about smoke getting in your eyes, in microgravity smoke doesn't even get to the nose—or at least it doesn't register. "In conditions of zero gravity, you lose your sense of smell," Torero says, from experience.

While fuel, heat and oxygen are the essential ingredients of fire, the oxygen-rich world of space travel makes conditions even more dangerous, Torero says, "though more and more, we're moving to a normal oxygen atmosphere in spacecraft and space stations—a good step in alleviating the problem."

Even so, the fire-extinguishing protocols for space stations use elements designed to operate in normal gravity conditions. And in closed environments like a space station, "You can't put in what you can't get rid of," Torero notes.

Parabolic flights allow Torero and other researchers to manipulate experiments in flight with the possibility of modifying the experimental set-up between flights. In addition to parabolic flights, Torero has been more grounded, conducting other microgravity investigations using drop towers and sound-

ing rockets. From tall towers in the United States, Bremen, Germany and Madrid, Spain, he hurls sealed canisters with scientific equipment to the earth 100 to 121 meters below. During the five seconds it takes the object to plummet from the top of the tower to a sand bed, there's about a 2.2-second interval of zero gravity, depending on which tower he's using. The time is fractional, but it's enough to weigh in significant data, he says.

Sounding rockets attached to satellite launches also satisfy the demands of investigators by extending periods of microgravity to three or four minutes, he adds.

Torero's early experiments showed that flames in microgravity are elongated. "At first we thought the fire risk would be lower because the flame was weaker," he says. But while the flame spread is lower, "you have a persistent flame that can spread slowly two to three feet away from the fire source," he adds.

In studies that used a core of foam much like the material used for insulation in space vehicles, Torero inserted a wire and created a short circuit. Initial results appeared to indicate nothing had burned. But closer examination showed the foam smoldered, burning slowly. "The foam core resembled a diseased tree," Torero says. Until he cut into it, there was no evidence of fire damage.

Backed by two grants from NASA, Torero will do extensive research to assess the flammability of materials.

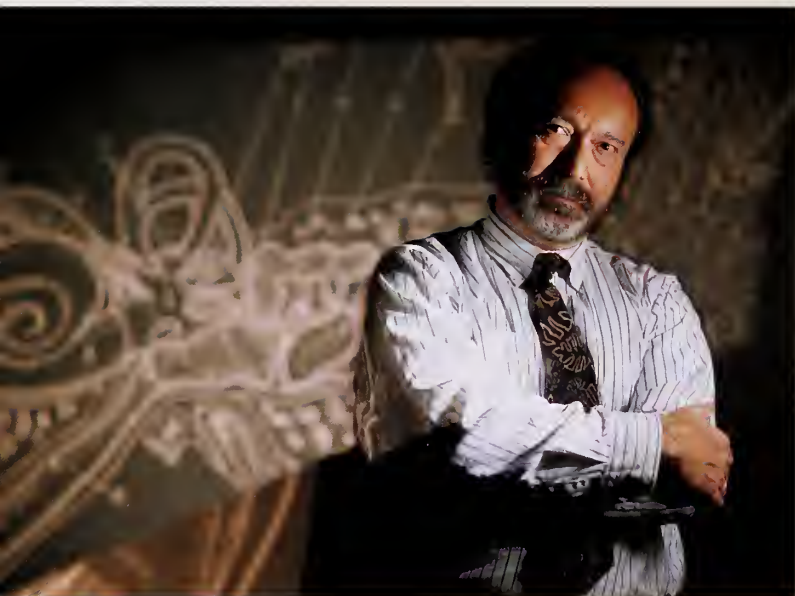
"We're putting a dent into fire danger," he adds. "It's a unique chance to bridge fire safety in spacecraft and the combustion process."

In a world increasingly dominated by sophisticated technology, fire protection engineers find outer space, as well as the computer and nuclear industries, welcoming environments for the specialized expertise their profession provides. In fact *Omni* magazine selected fire protection engineering as the top career opportunity well into the 21st century.

That is good but not surprising news to Steven Spivak, chair of the Department of Fire Protection Engineering. The University of Maryland's undergraduate program has the distinction of being the only one in North America accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET). With 130 undergraduates and 40 graduate-level students today, plus more than 600 alumni who are particularly strong in their allegiance to the program, Maryland's fire protection engineers will continue to push the frontiers in this pioneering field. **CP**

Ginny Cook is a Baltimore freelance writer who frequently covers science and medicine.

EXPLORATIONS



Flexing the Middle Ear Muscle

An unusual treatment developed by university researchers may provide help for millions of children who suffer from communication and behavioral problems ranging from autism to attention-deficit disorders.

Stephen Porges, a professor of human development, and Maryland colleagues Olga Bazhenova, Nancy Carlson, Ross Apparies and physician Stanley Greenspan, base their treatment on the unexpected source of evolutionary science, rather than clinical therapy. And although the treatment—or intervention—has been tested on only a small sample of children, its success has Porges “cautiously optimistic.”

The focus of the intervention are the two smallest muscles in the human body: those of the middle ear. Just a few

millimeters in length, the middle ear muscles are responsible for dampening low-frequency sounds, as well as extracting the human voice from background noise—like when we strain to listen to an individual in a crowded room. Applying evolutionary theory, Porges has shown that the same nerves that control the middle ear muscles share a common ancestry with the muscles that control facial expressions, vocalization, breathing and heart rate. All of these neural connections were inherited from the gill arches of fish.

The middle ear muscles stop inhibiting low-frequency sounds when we experience fear. We pick up sounds associated with danger, like the rustle of a predator lurking in the bush or the creaks and groans of an old house when we’re left alone. At the same time, the stress response makes it difficult to perceive

Stephen Porges’ research may provide help for children suffering from communication and behavioral disorders.

and to extract human voices from background sounds.

Children with behavioral and communication disorders often perceive such common sensations as sound, touch and body movement as threatening. They often smile inappropriately, fidget, don’t make eye contact and seemingly don’t listen to parents. Porges hypothesizes that these children are in a state of anxiety and, therefore, cannot properly extract the frequencies of human voice from other distracting noises. Porges wondered if the children were induced into a relaxed state would it be possible to improve middle ear function. He hypothesized that if the children were exposed to sounds with frequencies similar to the human voice, then middle ear muscle function would improve and the child’s ability to extract human voice from background sounds would also improve.

The intervention begins with the child relaxing or playing in a quiet space. All possibility of threat is eliminated. Next, the child hears musical tones in the frequency range of the human voice via headphones. Over the course of the sessions, the frequency range changes to challenge the middle ear muscles. Essentially, Porges says, he’s exercising the children’s middle ear. And

since the middle ear muscles are neurally linked to other muscles that control communication, they get a workout as well. “With a few hours of stimulating these muscles, behaviors associated with the system start to emerge and to improve,” he says. “The children appear to be more expressive, more tolerant of noise and to initiate more social interactions.”

Videos taken at Porges’ laboratory illustrate his point. In one tape, a small boy cowers from an experimenter who is blowing up a balloon. “Don’t,” he whimpers, clearly terrified. “Let it go flat.” After the intervention, which lasts for one hour each day for five days, the boy was videotaped again. This time, the boy’s face is animated, he smiles and he even clasps the sides of the balloon as the experimenter blows it up. “Bigger!” he says. “Bigger.”

What’s more, the boy’s parents—in fact, all the parents of the 17 children involved in the intervention—say they have noticed a marked difference at home.

For Porges, who has spent 10 years on the project, there is still much work to be done. The children will be monitored further to see if their behavior regresses or if the intervention has had a lasting impact. Tests on additional children will continue. But Porges can’t help but be excited by initial results. “We think we have part of the answer to a very important question,” he says. —JS

Dissecting the Diva

As authors Susan Leonardi, a professor of English at Maryland, and Rebecca Pope, a professor of English at Georgetown University, point out in their new book, *The Diva's Mouth: Body, Voice, Prima Donna Politics*, the word "diva" has been thrown around a lot lately. There's Martha Stewart, the "diva of domesticity," Estée Lauder, "make-up diva" and Ivana Trump, the "shopping network diva." We have also pop, disco and drag queen divas. Using examples from the Sirens to Madonna, Pope and Leonardi explore just what makes a diva a diva, and examine the history of the prima donna.

The first divas, the authors claim, were the *castrati*, Italian males castrated to keep their voices high and sweet. Temperamental, aggressive, self-serving, sexually ambiguous, and known to publicly duel rivals with

Nineteenth-century divas, like Luisa Tetrazzini, perfected the moody and narcissistic image that came to define the "prima donna."

an aria or two, it was with these first prima donnas that the diva stereotype was born. After women were permitted to appear on stage as women, the flamboyant and spiteful personality of the *castrato* was embraced by the female singing stars as well. Stories of moody and narcissistic divas abound. The professors' book quotes the husband of diva archetype Maria Callas

recalling an argument between Callas and an impresario who had given one of Callas' roles to a rival. After threatening to crown him with a 20-pound bronze ink stand and paper holder, she "threw herself on [him], striking him in the stomach with her knee..."

Leonardi says people are both fascinated and repulsed by the diva—a dichotomy based on the character's bending of gender roles. In the case of the *castrati*, their ambiguous sexuality was foremost.

But

Perish the Penny?

A recent study conducted by the university's Survey Research Center for the General Accounting Office (GAO) found the following American attitudes toward the penny:

59 percent found the penny useful

35 percent urged it be eliminated

53 percent wanted prices to be rounded to the nearest nickel

36 percent wanted to keep the penny in pricing

The GAO, which says the penny has become an unprofitable coin for the government to produce, noted the survey showed a slight increase in negative feeling toward the penny from previous surveys.

Leonardi says that female divas, with their typically large bodies and even larger personalities, bend the traditional role of woman as well. "Gender conventions call for women not to be powerful, not be the center of attention. And here you have them saying, 'Look at me! I am your center of attention.'"

Leonardi says that pop artists like Madonna and Annie Lenox have redefined the role of the diva for their own purposes. Both are bigger-than-life figures with unclear sexual identities. Madonna, in particular, is the epitome of the modern-day diva with her aggressive self-promotion, extreme image consciousness, and legion of devoted fans (wannabes) that dress and act like the Material Girl herself.

The book also includes essays about divas in film, 19th-century fiction by women writers and detective

novels. Leonardi says she and Pope found a surprising similarity between the tragic operatic diva and the victimized female character in many detective stories. But, she says, as more women writers enter the detective genre, the female character has gone from being the victim to the detective—a diva of a different sort.

In a natural extension of their book, Leonardi and Pope plan on compiling a collection of essays on basketball rebounder-extraordinaire and cross-dressing bad boy Dennis Rodman, center for the Chicago Bulls. Rodman is known for his rainbow-dyed hair, furry boas and his repeated wish to play his last professional basketball game in the nude. "I'm intrigued by his life as a fiction," says Leonardi. "It's a rag to riches story, which follows the typical diva story." —JS



Getting to the Bottom of Diminishing Oyster Crop

Last September, Maryland biologist Kennedy Paynter, working in collaboration with Don Meritt of the Horn Point Environmental Laboratory, Pat Gaffney of the University of Delaware and Bob Pfeiffer of the Oyster Recovery Partnership, supervised the planting of 5 million seed oysters into an 8-1/2 acre plot in the Choptank River on Maryland's Eastern Shore. But the event wasn't your usual oyster reseeding project. The planting signaled the commencement of a first-ever scientifically controlled oyster-growing experiment on this large a scale.

For the first time in the bay's history, biologists will be able to study the natural evolution of an oyster reef from its birth through maturity—a minimum of three years from now. "What we have is a clean slate," says Paynter, who specializes in studying organisms of the estuary. "We literally cleared the bottom, put down 100,000 bushels of shells and dropped more than

5 million disease-free oyster spat to grow.

For the Chesapeake's troubled oyster population, it's a great opportunity and also an urgent necessity.

More than 100 years ago, William K. Brooks, a Johns Hopkins biologist and former oyster commissioner of the state of Maryland, described the state of the Chesapeake's oyster population: "We have wasted our inheritance by improvidence and misman-



agement and blind confidence." That was when the bay's oyster harvest stood at 12 million bushels. Last year, only 200,000 bushels were pulled from the bay.

Paynter, who successfully urged Johns Hopkins University Press to reissue an eloquent book by Brooks simply titled *The Oyster*, says the oys-

ter population has continued to suffer from mismanagement, poor water quality and disease.

In recent decades two parasites fatal to oysters, MSX and Dermo, have stymied scientists. Paynter's lab, in collaboration with biologists from Rutgers University, is working on breeding disease-resistant oysters, but so far, efforts have proved unsuccessful.

Just as devastating as disease to the oyster population has been the bay's worsening water quality. But don't think of it as a matter of pollution, says Paynter. "Many people

think there's green slime dripping out of boats creating Mutant Ninja Turtles," he says. "But there's little evidence that toxic pollution in the bay has killed oysters."

Instead what's poisoning the bay's

aquatic life are too many nutrients. Run-off from farmer's fields and fertilized lawns feed the bay's phytoplankton population. Algae thrives, with the bay's surface resembling a giant bowl of pea soup. Neither sunlight nor oxygen can reach bottom-dwelling plants and the animals. Oysters suffer from

anoxia, a lack of oxygen that damages living tissue. Also, since there are not enough oysters, which would normally eat the algae, the phytoplankton proliferate. Scientists estimate that 100 years ago the Chesapeake's oyster population could have filtered a volume of water equivalent to the entire contents of the bay in four or five days. The present-day population would require as much as 400 days for the task.

The Choptank River experiment will give scientists the opportunity to assess the relative health of the ecosystem surrounding the reef compared to other sections of the bay. Paynter thinks marine life will abound at the newly created reef, proving that oysters aren't just a tasty delicacy, but a vital component to the ecosystem of the Chesapeake Bay. —JS

The New Dish in Town

DIRECTV and its suddenly ubiquitous satellite dishes have become the fastest selling consumer electronics products in history. Now developers are hoping that a new satellite-based system, DirecPC Turbo Internet, will do for the information highway what DIRECTV did for the television airwaves.

Engineered by Hughes Network Systems and the university's Center for Satellite and Hybrid Communications Networks (CSHCN), DirecPC is a hybrid system that com-

bins a small satellite dish the user attaches to a computer and a standard modem connection to the Internet. Users send messages, like e-mail and requests to download information, via the modem; incoming information is retrieved via the satellite dish. With DirecPC, information is downloaded from the Internet more than 10 times faster than a standard 28.8 kb/s modem using conventional telephone lines. A 400-page document can be downloaded in less than one minute.

According to John Baras, director of CSHCN, the product makes sense because people receive more information via computer than they send out. Gigabyte-loaded communications like videos, images, and sounds take a long time to retrieve from the World

Wide Web, while sending a quick e-mail message is relatively short. Plus, Baras says, DirecPC is ideal for the workplace, since dozens of computers can be networked via a single satellite dish.

The DirecPC satellite dish currently sports a \$699 price tag. Subscribers also must pay a \$9.95 monthly service fee to Hughes, as well as a monthly fee to an Internet provider. But Baras predicts that, like DIRECTV, the price of DirecPC should drop substantially as market forces play out. Eventually, he thinks, both DirecPC and DIRECTV dishes will be offered nearly for free and, as in the case of cellular telephones, subscribers will be charged only the monthly fee. "This will be a tool for everybody," he says, "not just the elite." —JS

Your Soil's Final Exam

Is your lawn chronically brown? Do you have a hard time growing cherry tomatoes in the backyard garden? Maybe the solution to your stunted squash lies in your soil. The university's Soil Testing Lab can help you find out for sure.

The Soil Testing Lab analyzes more than 30,000 soil samples each year from home and farm owners in Maryland and in surrounding states. For \$5, the lab tests soil for pH and texture and issues a lime recommendation, and then tests magnesium, phosphate and potash for a fertilizer recommendation. For the hardcore backyard horticulturist or full-time farmer, the lab also offers plant tissue tests and manure analysis.

Maryland's soil varies tremendously from place to place, says Joe Buriel, the lab's supervisor. Isn't it about time you had yours checked? To request a soil sample bag and an information sheet, contact the Soil Testing Lab at H.J. Patterson Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 or call 301-405-1349.

Tuning Out Television

"Television is the only such entity that invades your house and attracts your children in such an immediate way," says Sheri Parks, associate professor of American Studies and associate dean of undergraduate studies. "There is real friction between parents and television content. It's the one thing parents say they feel helpless to control."

Parks' laboratory is the living room, where she and her students observe how families interact with each other and the tube. Her conclusions have taken her to Capitol Hill to testify before Congress, and into the community to work with parents and day care providers in helping children watch television more responsibly.

TV, she says, was perceived by baby boomers and their parents as a benign presence. Thirty years ago, it was okay to let your kids sit down in front of the TV alone, she says. But television is no longer so benign.

By the time children reach sixth grade they will have witnessed 8,000 murders and 100,000 other acts of violence on television. The typical 8-year-old watches an average of four hours of TV per day.

Parks says parents have to take the initiative to curb children's viewing habits. She recommends that parents watch shows with their children and explain to them why they don't like a particular program. "Tell them, 'In this family we don't believe it's right to hit people, or we think that sexuality is best shared between people who have made a commitment to each other,'" she says. "Studies have shown that this is a powerful strategy."

Using television as a babysitter, Parks says, is one of the worst habits for parents to fall into. "It is irresponsible to give a kid a TV remote and have them watch whatever shows up. You wouldn't hand over your kid to a stranger and say, 'Here, hold this kid while I prepare dinner.' But that's what you're doing if you just plop him down in front of the TV."

Parks says there are shows of value out there. She plans on watching "Sesame Street" and other PBS offerings when her own 18-month-old daughter is ready. But she'll try to limit TV watching to six or seven hours a week—and those will be programs mutually agreed upon. "You have to pay attention to what your child is watching and plan television like you do other activities," she says. "Parents have to recognize that, like the world, television is a mixed bag." —Joe Sugarman

principal investigator



Sheri Parks

PORTFOLIO



Conducting Forte

Christopher Kendall has guest-conducted major orchestras and ensembles across the country and spent five years at the Seattle Symphony as assistant, then associate, conductor. Now, Kendall has begun a new phase of his conducting career—this time leading the university's School of Music.

Kendall sees many similarities. Both roles require a combination of organization building, administrative expertise and musical judgment. But he cautions that sometimes the role of conductor is overrated. "The conductor can effect certain things, but the orchestra has to be excellent." Kendall believes

the same is true of a school. At Maryland, he sees his challenge as unifying the many talented elements that already exist here.

For the past three years, Kendall has been at Boston University's School for the Arts as director of the Music Division. He was also music director for the Boston University Tanglewood Institute, in association with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Being involved from the ground up with the new Maryland Center for the Performing Arts was one of the draws to Maryland. The real excitement, says Kendall, is the center's impetus for programmatic development. "There are ways for us to connect with the great cultural

Christopher Kendall charts the School of Music's future.

institutions of this area. We haven't done this as effectively as we could," he says. These include the National and Baltimore symphonies, the Washington Opera, the Kennedy Center and the Folger Shakespeare Library.

"One of the things I am able to contribute here is a long history of involvement with a number of these institutions," says Kendall. In 1975 he founded the 20th Century Consort, the Smithsonian-based ensemble in which he serves as artistic director and conductor still today.

Two years later, Kendall started the Folger Consort, one of the best known American ensembles devoted to performing early music—another passion of his. With the Folger, Kendall finds himself in the role of performer, as lutenist in the Shakespeare Library's resident ensemble.

Now that he has returned to the area, bringing guest artists to the university for master classes, organizing festivals and other programmatic offerings are on his mind. "Academia is especially good for study and experimentation, but it is essential we keep in touch with the real world of music," says Kendall, who sees the new center encouraging these two forces to work in harmony.

Kendall notes that as the National and Baltimore Symphony orchestras work to expand their reach into the

community, the new center will provide an extraordinary venue that has been lacking for them and other cultural institutions throughout the state.

"There is a conventional wisdom that you need a seating capacity of about 2,500 to make a performance space financially viable," says Kendall, noting that is not the case for a secondary venue for large organizations; the center's 1,200-seat concert hall, theatres and recital spaces are just right.

What is not yet the right size is the School of Music, according to Kendall. Now enrolling about 380 students, he plans an increase to 500 students. This is not a random projection, but one based on the extraordinarily intricate enrollment requirements of a first-rate music program. "You need to have the right number of tenors versus mezzo sopranos to cast the opera. You need just the right number of oboes and violas, musicologists and composers. The balances are crucial."

Hiring an admissions director to work toward that balance was part of the agreement reached in Kendall's decision to come to Maryland.

"There is a great deal of competition for the most talented music students," says Kendall, who also sees a great need for a university-based music program of national stature in the region. —DB

Shall We Dance?

Ever wonder what it would be like to take your cues from master choreographers and dance performers? Here's your chance.

The Arts at Maryland Arts Academy and the dance department present a series of Saturday morning dance master classes with nationally renowned artists. All are open to the community by advanced registration.

February 22, Terry Creach and Peter Schmitz present a gamelike class on improvisation in which participants work collaboratively to develop dance material.

Claire Porter, whose dances are filled with humor, satire and charm, leads a workshop, "The Expressive Mover," on March 8. Robin Harris-Taylor, director of the North Carolina State University Dance Program, is known for her choreography which often employs visual arts and props. Her class on May 3 will explore spatial elements of shape.

If watching dancers work their own magic is more to your taste, two performances are scheduled as well. Terry Creach, Peter Schmitz and Company, will perform "Men Dancing," on February 21 and 22, 8:00 p.m. Solo artist Claire Porter presents "Portables," on March 7 and 8 at

8:00 p.m., in the Dance Building.

"Men Dancing"
perform on stage.

For more information on the classes or other offerings by the Arts Academy call 301-405-0111.

To purchase performance tickets only call 301-405-3198.



Sinking his Teeth into Writing

As a freshman engineering student at Maryland in 1958, Michael Olmert never would have envisioned that, at age 56, he would be writing his first Hollywood movie. "It's like anything, your career is luck. You could never reproduce that path in a million years."

It took only one short story course 38 years ago for Olmert to change his major to English and his path to writing. And he's never looked back, except through the historical meanderings in any of the 50 bylined features he has written for *Smithsonian* magazine. Many of those pieces have been adapted for a recent book, *Milton's Teeth and Ovid's Umbrella: Curiouser & Curiouser Adventures in History* (Simon & Schuster, 1996).

"It's about things that are also symbols or that give us a special view into the past that are surprising," says Olmert. In the essay on teeth he observes: "Losing a tooth is a small intimation of mortality."

You don't need to talk with Olmert for long to get a sense of his naturally inquisitive nature. It's led him to write more than 30 television documentaries (usually forays into cultural history) for PBS, Discovery, A&E and CBS, on subjects as far-flung as his forthcoming "Half-Lives: Pioneers of the Atomic World" for PBS,

or Nigerian art, the influences of Islamic culture, Latin American authors or exploring Mt. Everest, top to bottom. Even his latest nature documentaries are not your typical wildlife adventure. Says Olmert: "I always turn them into fables."

Last year, in addition to four documentaries, Olmert scripted "Leopard Son," the first full-length feature produced by Discovery Pictures.

His work has given him the chance to rub elbows—and even give elocution lessons—to

such luminaries as Sir John Gielgud and Malcolm McDowell, narrators for two recent productions.

In spite of his peripatetic writing career, Olmert did take time to return to the university for a doctorate in Chaucer and to hang his hat in the English department. "I'm a permanent visiting professor," jokes Olmert, who has taught two courses (one always on Shakespeare) a semester for the past 11 years.

Olmert plans to continue his dual career, perhaps at a somewhat less frenetic pace. In the past two years, post-production editing and other details have necessitated 17 trips to England. Not that he's complaining.

The Anglophile says, with more than a hint of glee, he has been there 63 times all told. And with each visit, count on Olmert to sink his teeth into yet another nugget of English lore. —DB



Michael Olmert

ASPIRATIONS



Building Excitement

The countdown to the opening of the new Maryland Center for the Performing Arts (MCPA) had its official starting point on Saturday, September 28, 1996, as 600 invited guests gathered at a celebratory groundbreaking occasion marked by moving earth and moving performances.

The morning ceremony called upon officials from the state, the university and Prince George's County—partners in this landmark project—to have their say. When it was the governor of Maryland's turn at the dais, Parris Glendening told the supportive audience that to those who might ask why \$107 million should be spent on a performing arts center in tight budget times, he offers this response: "The answer can't be found in budget books. Rather, the answer is found in each and every one of us. We respond to what expands our horizons."

Lending support to the governor's remarks and those



of the other speakers were stunning musical interludes performed by faculty and students from the university's School of Music. Performances by the University of Maryland Chorus, the Symphonic Wind Ensemble, pianist and graduate student Qing Zhang and sopranos Carmen Balthrop and Linda Mabbs, both members of the faculty, resonated beautifully in the open-air performance space.

After a stirring duet from *Lakme* by Leo Delibes, Mabbs and Balthrop, pictured above,

surprised the audience with a rousing encore as "dueling divas" in a musical cat fight. Their vocal "meowing" needed no translation.

Alma Gildenhorn, who along with her husband, Joseph, gave the university a \$2 million leadership gift for the performing arts center last spring, now chairs the university's National Council for the Campaign for the Performing Arts. With a campaign goal of \$23 million, \$3 million of which is to be raised by June 1997, she counseled the audience: "Please give 'til it helps."

Then those who had a hand in creating the center had a chance to dig in. Wearing hard hats and wielding golden shovels, pictured (left to right) are: Versharn Scales, president of MTI Construction Co.; Harold Parmelee, president, Turner Construction Co.; Steve DelGuidice, chairman, Prince George's County Council; Richard Dixon, treasurer, State of Maryland; Alma Gildenhorn, MCPA benefactor; President William E. Kir-

wan; Wayne Curry, P.G. County Executive; Lance Billingsley, chair, University of Maryland Board of Regents; Gov. Parris Glendening; Joseph Gildenhorn, MCPA benefactor; Donald Langenberg, University of Maryland System Chancellor; Roy Dabney Jr., Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Buzz Yudell, principal architect, Moore Ruble Yudell; and Theodore Arieu, project manager, MCPA.

During the luncheon reception following the groundbreaking, the Prince George's Philharmonic String Quartet and the Rockledge Elementary School Chorus, Bowie, Md., entertained as guests previewed the model and architectural renderings of the center dubbed by principal architect Buzz Yudell "a campus within a campus."

In his remarks to the audience summing up the ceremony, President Kirwan said: "Dreams really do come true. All it takes is people with vision." —DB



Giving Gifts of Note to Maryland Libraries

Three benefactors have given the International Piano Archives at Maryland (IPAM) a treasure-trove of materials to add to its already impressive holdings. IPAM now boasts one of the finest collections of piano recordings amassed by a private collector; more than one half-million pages of information on the invention, manufacture and trade of musical instruments; and historical documents pertaining to Russian virtuoso Anton Rubinstein's 1872 U.S. concert tour.

The late Harry L. Anderson assembled one of the most notable collections of classical piano recordings in private hands. A remarkably discerning pianophile, collector and researcher, over the course of some 60 years Anderson had the foresight to locate and preserve a vast amount of information detailing the lives, careers and recordings of all significant pianists.

Original copies of many early piano recordings—by pianists born as early as 1835—now rank as superlative rarities. Anderson obtained these recordings, and compiled a wealth of information about performers, their music, lives and times in his monumental Master Catalogue of Recorded Piano Performance, which encompasses discographical information about the recordings of all pianists from the

invention of the phonograph to the early 1960s. In addition, Anderson assembled meticulously crafted scrapbooks, unique in the world, containing contemporaneous reviews and articles about such legendary figures as Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and Hofmann.

His widow, Mary Lee Anderson, donated this entire collection to IPAM, assuring the preservation and fulfillment of Anderson's legacy and lifetime of work for future generations. The Anderson Collection will figure prominently as pilot project materials in the Music Library's development of new technologies for the Performing Arts Library. In tandem with the existing resources of IPAM, the Anderson Collection will enable scholars and practitioners alike to investigate every aspect of keyboard interpretation and technique.

Benefactor Richard (Dick) Howe, regarded as the foremost collector of materials documenting musical instruments, selected IPAM over six other institutions as the recipient of his gift of piano and organ literature. Howe's expressed wish was that the collection be readily accessible within the secure envi-



Let the Good Times Roll!

Members of the Colonnade Society, donors who give \$1,000 or more annually to support the university, were invited to a first-ever Casino Night, held in the Stamp Student Union's Grand Ballroom on November 9. Ticket sales to the annual gala supported scholarships. Each of the 120 guests were given \$50,000 in play money and the chance to test their skills at roulette, blackjack and other games of chance.

When the casino closed, the society's scholarship fund was \$7,500 richer and some casino-goers walked away with prizes ranging from airline tickets to a getaway stay at Baltimore's Harbor Court Hotel; tickets to a Ravens football game or a Baltimore Symphony Orchestra concert; a souvenir basketball autographed by Gary Williams' players or tickets for real basketball action at an upcoming home game.



ronment of a research library for present and future collectors and historians. The gift also includes his extensive collection of literature pertaining to jukeboxes, music,

musical instruments and phonographs.

Howe, an oil company executive from Houston, is also a long-time member of the Automatic Musical Instruments Collectors Association

whose archives were donated to IPAM in 1990.

Two names have long been synonymous with great piano performances: Rubinstein and Steinway. These names will now be linked as important documents related to the 1872-73 American tour of Anton Rubinstein, the famous Russian pianist and composer, were donated to IPAM by Henry Z. Steinway, a great-grandson of the founder of the company associated with world-class pianos and sponsor of that tour. Previously, in 1995, Steinway gave IPAM a number of documents and other correspondence involving the late concert pianist Josef Hofmann and the firm of Steinway and Sons. —DB



Bob Kent remains as true a Terp today as he did in his student days as a member of Alpha Tau Omega.

Homecoming football game last October 26th.

The annual award, given by the University of Maryland Alumni Association, is named in honor of the late Ralph J. Tyser '49—leader, advisor, benefactor and friend of the university. So too has Bob Kent contributed significant time and resources to advancing the causes of the university.

For the Clark School of Engineering, he has created the need-based E. Robert Kent Scholarship Fund, the E. Robert Kent Junior Faculty Teaching Award and a greatly expanded collection of engineering research materials for its library. His volunteer leadership enriches the activities of the Emeritus Club and the Colonnade Society. Additionally, he is a lifetime member of the Alumni Association and a member of the Terrapin and President's clubs.

Having entered the university during the Depression, Kent knows firsthand about struggling for an education. His father, a junior partner in a modest architectural firm in 1931, suddenly was an unem-

ployed architectural draftsman.

Bob helped pay for educational expenses by selling tickets to university athletic events and working as a short-order cook at the old barbecue on Route 1, from early evening until the wee hours of the morning. When he was offered a 30-cents-an-hour job at the library reading newspapers and clipping out items of interest to the university, Bob gratefully hung up his spatula.

As early as his sophomore year, two then-unfamiliar words summed up Bob Kent's future: air conditioning. He knew of it because of his father's ties to the building industry. Others in the family were not so impressed. His mother, for example, wondered why he wanted to be involved with "that flying business." After graduation, he took a job with Carrier's research lab and began to learn the air conditioning business.

Thirteen years later, it paid off. With Bob Poole '34, his high school friend and college roommate, Kent started a life-long business partnership. The Poole and Kent Company they formed in 1947 currently ranks as the second largest mechanical contracting firm in the nation, with air conditioning only a small part of its globe-spanning operations.

With offices in Baltimore,

Silver Spring, Miami, West Palm Beach, Tampa, Houston, Alaska, Bermuda, and with projects around the world, Kent has logged more trips than he cares to count. After spending 250 nights a year in hotels for 30 years and climbing aboard airplanes 75 to 80 times a year, the internationally recognized consultant to the building industry says the only traveling he looks forward to now is his annual post-Christmas Autotrain trip to Florida, where he spends the winter months.

"I play a feeble game of tennis. As I mature and approach middle age, I find I have to cheat more," he deadpans, with trademark wit. When he isn't on the court, the 83-year-young Bob Kent will probably be at work. Although he retired as chairman of Poole and Kent officially in 1985, he retains a

director's position on the board and spends about two days a week at the company's Baltimore headquarters.

Among the many business colleagues, friends and family members in attendance at the dinner at President William E. Kirwan's home in honor of his award was Bob Kent's granddaughter, Lisa DiLonardo: a junior education major and manager of the Terps' national champion women's lacrosse team.

One more reason for Bob Kent to take Maryland's future to heart. —DB



Walking on Air

E. Robert (Bob) Kent '34, says he can still recall the headline in the *Diamondback* the day he entered the University of Maryland as a freshman in 1930. It read: "University Bursting at Seams: Total Enrollment Approaching 2,000; Freshman Class of 600."

While change was inevitable in the 66 years since then, the one thing that hasn't changed is Bob Kent's devotion to his alma mater and to the Clark School of Engineering in particular. For his outstanding service to the university, the Alumni Association awarded him the 1996 Tyser Medallion at a special ceremony at the university's



Kathleen Rosenberger, president-elect of the Alumni Association, presented architect Kaya Arikoglu with the 1996 International Alumnus of the Year award last October. Arikoglu, who graduated from the School of Architecture in 1973, is currently designing college campuses in his native Turkey.

International Awardee Builds Upon Heritage

Since childhood, Kaya Arikoglu has been as much at home in Istanbul as in his adopted home of Baltimore, where his parents worked as an architectural team. The internationally acknowledged architect returned to his native Turkey in 1992 to give his own two sons—ages 11 and 13—the same bicultural experience he has enjoyed.

This truly international citizen, who has received worldwide recognition as an architect and urban designer, returned to his alma mater last fall to receive yet another accolade—the 1996 International Alumnus of the Year award from the University of Maryland Alumni Association.

Some of the major projects the 1973 graduate of the School of Architecture has designed or collaborated on are the award-winning Frank Reeves Municipal Office Building in Washington, D.C., Presidents Plaza in Herndon,

Va., the British Museum Extension in London; and the winning design competition for the Foreign Services Institute in Arlington, Va., now nearing completion. In 1991, Arikoglu (with Faruk Yorgancioglu, a fellow School of Architecture graduate) was one of five winners of an international design competition for the revitalization of Samerkant, Uzbekistan.

Among the first graduates of the architectural school, he returned to teach for five years alongside his mentor Bill Bechhoefer. "When Bill came to the university from Harvard, I was one of his first students," says Arikoglu, recalling the beginning of what has become a lifelong friendship. Out of that mutual admiration developed a summer program in Turkey in which Maryland architectural students had the opportunity to study domestic housing, the urban fabric and to conduct joint projects.

Following graduation from Maryland, Arikoglu earned a master's in urban design from

Cornell University in 1976, an area of continuing interest for him.

Now Arikoglu hopes to introduce his own architectural students at Cukurova University in Adana, Turkey, to a summer program with Maryland students. Already, he is increasing public awareness for urban preservation by directing student design work focused on the historic center of Adana.

"What has always been interesting in Turkey," says Arikoglu, "is its urban fabric, which kind of combines the American suburb with American small town image." Turkish towns have narrow streets lined with garden walls, which hide the houses from the street, says Arikoglu, who finds, in historic Charleston, S.C., the closest approximation in the United States. It is an "ideal town" look that he would like to see campuses mirror.

Arikoglu has university campuses on his mind a lot these days. It is the subject of his doctoral research at

Cukurova. With a highly educated and cultured population, Turkey is in the midst of a growth explosion of government-funded campuses, many tied to corporations, explains Arikoglu, who has worked on the campus planning of Mersin, Maras and Cukurova universities.

Currently he is designing the campus master plan, faculty housing and sports hall for Tarus American School in Turkey. Arikoglu believes deeply in the aesthetic value of universities. By placing campuses within existing towns, says Arikoglu, it provides not only better integration of services but also brings culture to an already historic town.

Arikoglu's visit to his alma mater had a serendipitous twist to it. It seems while a student at Maryland, Arikoglu studied under the esteemed architect Charles Moore. "He was not scheduled to teach us, but a number of students kept traveling to his office in New Haven, Conn., where he taught at Yale," recalls Arikoglu. Through sheer student persistence, he became their visiting professor.

It was Moore's strong sense of scale and village design concept that influenced Arikoglu's own direction. So it was a special pleasure for him to share in the university's groundbreaking for the new Maryland Center for the Performing Arts, designed by the firm Moore founded. —DB



Fighting Miami's Vice Is Martin Goldberg's Virtue

Martin Goldberg '85, makes his home in Dade County, Fla., but he remains a loyal Terp basketball fan. So watching the Terps beat Georgia Tech, 77-63, at Cole Field House last December 12 was pure pleasure for him. But halftime was even sweeter as Goldberg took center court to receive the Alumni Association's Outstanding Young Alumnus Award, the first graduate so honored.

Goldberg's drive was evident while an undergraduate. In 1985, he received the Spirit of Maryland Award, recognizing him as the university's outstanding male undergraduate based on scholarship, leadership, community and university service.

The Maryland Business School accounting graduate earned his C.P.A. license during his first year of law school at Georgetown University.

And while finishing his J.D., Goldberg worked for two national law firms. A competitively sought clerkship with U.S. District Judge Sidney Aronovitz led him to South Florida where, a year later, he became the region's youngest Assistant United States Attorney at that time.

Since 1989, Goldberg has investigated and successfully prosecuted complex criminal cases involving securities fraud, bank fraud, money

Martin Goldberg (right), the 1996 Outstanding Young Alumnus Award recipient, with Eveline Shum, president, Young Alumni Club, and Philip Rever, president, Alumni Association.

laundering, tax evasion, extortion, governmental fraud, public corruption and narcotic violations. He has also served the Miami community in other ways—volunteering in the Dade County Bar Association's "Put Something Back" program that represents indigent victims of domestic violence and Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Greater Miami.

His brother, Lawrence '88, who nominated him, wrote: "With over 30 jury trials in the U.S. District Court and a 95 percent-plus conviction rate, Martin has earned the respect of his peers, judges and the law enforcement community." Attesting to that respect are commendations from the U.S. Justice Department, the F.B.I., the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Secret Service.

Of the many contributions he has made, one highly visible case stands out: University of Miami officials and student athletes were charged with defrauding the national Pell Grant program of \$250,000 over a two-year period, 1989-1991. Goldberg's successful prosecution of the case led many colleges and universities to examine their internal policies. The case became part of a 1993 Congressional study of nationwide Pell Grant fraud.

Last fall, Goldberg was back in a headline-grabbing, bribes-for-contracts case he dubbed Operation Greenpalm, snaring a Miami city commissioner, a city manager and a lobbyist. But after seven years with the Department of Justice Goldberg was itching for a change.

So now this attorney-to-watch is on a new path: as a partner in his own law firm, Lash & Goldberg, specializing in complex commercial litigation. All this in just over a decade. —DB

Scholarships: A Lasting Alumni Association Benefit

Four freshmen in need of financial assistance will each begin their undergraduate study next fall with \$2,500 scholarships made possible by a new University of Maryland Alumni Association scholarship program. At least two of the awards will go to legacies, the sons or daughters of UM alumni or former students.

For consideration, candidates must have G.P.A.s of 3.2 or higher and/or recentered SAT scores of 1200 or higher or the equivalent on the ACT. A 500-word essay outlining educational background and relevant co-curricular activities, community service or leadership experience must accompany the application, due March 1 for students entering Fall 1997.

Scholarship recipients must enroll full time (12 credits) and earn at least a 3.0 G.P.A. their first semester to retain the award their second semester. If you know someone who should be considered for this new freshman scholarship, call 301-405-4678 for an application.

INBOUNDS



New Football Coach Sets Sights High

"I publicly announce today that we are setting our sights on the ACC championship, and that's what I came here to do: win the biggest prize of all...Hopefully, when we win the ACC title, we'll be undefeated so we can compete for the national championship."

With these words, new football coach Ron Vanderlinden officially ushered in a new era of Maryland football at his press conference last December. If they seem premature for a team that had gone 20-35 during the previous five years, keep in mind that Vanderlinden has made turning around football programs his trademark.

The season before Vanderlinden assumed the role of defensive line coach at Colorado, the Buffaloes had finished 1-10. After steady

improvement, they won the national championship seven years later. Most recently, as assistant coach and defensive coordinator at Northwestern University, he helped transform a program with 25 consecutive losing seasons into a Top 10 powerhouse. In 1995, he helped coach the Wildcats to the Rose Bowl and led a defensive unit that finished first in the nation in points allowed per game, an impressive 12.7.

"Coach Vanderlinden's emphasis on academics, character and bowl-caliber, nationally ranked achievement is a good fit for our plans," said Athletic Director Deborah Yow. "He is fully committed to returning Terpin football to national prominence." —JS

Ron Vanderlinden takes over the football program with high hopes and higher goals.



Lacrosse Teams Ready for Big Seasons

As the women's lacrosse team prepares to take their 32-game winning streak into next season, one has to wonder, "Will this team *ever* lose?"

Head Coach Cindy Timchal says her two-time, defending national champions have to play their own game, without dwelling on the streak. But that doesn't mean their opponents won't be thinking about it. "Right now, we're probably everyone's big game," she says. "And knowing that, we have to be well prepared. We have to focus on Maryland and what we need to do on the field. We really can't worry about the motivation of the other team."

Timchal says the team's bid to three-peat as champs, combined with a lot of new faces, should make for an interesting season. Five starters graduated from last year's squad, and a redshirt sophomore, Alex Kahoe, will start in goal. The biggest hole is the one left by All-American Kelly Amonte, who shattered Terp scoring records during her four-year tenure at Maryland. First Team All-Americans Sascha Newmarch and Sarah Forbes will need to take up the offensive slack, as well as standout Caryl Duckworth at midfield. "We'll have to work harder to get a good mix of the young and returning players," says Timchal, "but that's what makes coaching exciting."



Midfielder Sascha Newmarch will try to lead the Terps to another national championship.

After reaching the quarter-finals of the NCAA championships last year and the final game two seasons ago, the men's lacrosse team also enters the season as one of the country's elites.

Like Timchal, Coach Edell also has some big gaps to fill. Most significant was the departure of goalkeeper Brian Dougherty, whom Edell calls "the best goalie in the sport the last two years." With Dougherty's eligibility expired, Edell will start either a redshirt sophomore, Sean Keenan, or a redshirt freshman, Kevin Healy, in goal. But a solid core of returning starters, including defenseman David LaChapelle, midfielder Todd Evans, and attackmen Andrew Whipple and Matt Hahn, should anchor an experienced team. With the help of a good schedule, Edell says he hopes to be playing Memorial Day Weekend. Attend the Final Four, May 24-26, at Byrd Stadium and see for yourself. —JS



Collegiate Athletics' Harsh Realities

[Adapted from a recent article by President William E. Kirwan which appeared in the Chronicle of Higher Education.]

A sports agent, hoping to represent a college football star when he turns professional, provides a leased Mercedes-Benz for the athlete to drive. Another agent takes stars from a university's football team to a sporting-goods store for a shopping spree, at his expense. Yet another agent buys expensive jewelry for an All-American basketball player, in anticipation of obtaining a contract to serve as the player's representative.

All three events took place and constitute serious violations of the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). Are these isolated occurrences? Alarming, they appear to be just the tip of the proverbial iceberg. That, at least, is the conclusion of a Special Committee on Agents and Amateurism that was appointed by the NCAA last year.

The panel, which I chaired, included college presidents, faculty representatives, athletics directors, university lawyers, coaches and student athletes.

Our committee heard testimony from agents, former professional athletes, commissioners of athletics conferences and other knowledgeable people. The picture that emerged was one of flagrant

violations of the NCAA rules by large numbers of student athletes, fueled by a pervasive network of agents and "runners" who have ready access to athletes and their families. The consensus among those who testified is that 90 percent of the "elite" college athletes—those who are likely to be chosen in the first round of player drafts by the professional leagues—have had contacts with agents (or their runners) that violate NCAA rules. The most common violation is athletes' receiving automobiles, jewelry, credit cards, cellular telephones or cash. This situation threatens the NCAA's long-held principles of amateurism, but for many reasons it will not be easy to resolve.

A significant number of student athletes come from low-income backgrounds before

they are inserted into the middle-class culture and values of college campuses. Although many such athletes receive full scholarships, the awards do not, in fact, cover all the costs of attending college.

The scholarships cover tuition and fees, room, board and books, but provide no money for clothes, entertainment, personal travel, and other incidental expenses. The agents thus see easy prey—young men surrounded by affluence, recruited by coaches making six- and even seven-figure incomes, and yet often without enough money to go to a movie.

Although we realize we have no simple answer, no magic bullet for the pervasive

and complex problems created by unscrupulous agents, our committee has developed recommendations that can provide the beginning of a solution. The committee's recommendations call for action on three fronts.

First, an intensive educational program for student athletes and athletics departments that explains the nature and magnitude of the problems caused by some agents, needs to be developed. The program would include a series of high-quality videotapes, produced and distributed by the NCAA to its members, to apprise them of the proper and improper roles of agents, to warn athletes of the dangers they face if they engage in illegal contacts with agents, and to help prepare athletes for a possible





transition from college to professional athletics. Such "transitional" issues would include professional-league salary structures, contract negotiations, and alternatives to agents and their large fees.

The educational program also would require member institutions to give much greater prominence to issues related to agents in the orientation programs and other information that they provide to athletes and their families.

The second major thrust of the committee's recommendations is to give student athletes access to more financial support. We recognize that institutions have only limited options. With so many programs operating in the red, universities are not in the position to increase financial aid to their athletes. We believe, however, that some steps must be taken to insure that student athletes can meet the total cost of their education without taking aid illegally. If such steps are taken, our panel believes that the NCAA would be on solid ground in demanding athletes' strict adherence to its rules banning the acceptance of gifts from agents or their runners.

One of our main proposals in this area is that student athletes who are in good standing after their freshman year would be permitted to work during the off-season to earn enough money to meet the

full cost of attending their institutions. Present NCAA rules do not permit athletes on "full" scholarships to take part-time jobs during the academic year. Given the heavy time demands of intercollegiate athletes, NCAA members have felt that athletes should be free to concentrate on their academic work once their playing seasons are over. By restricting our proposal to student athletes in good academic standing, we believe this concern is addressed. Our proposal could result in student athletes' having an added \$2,400 or so a year of spending money to cover the incidental costs of college.

Our committee was also concerned by the growing number of elite student athletes who, often under the influence of agents, quit school after one or two years to begin playing professional sports. As a step toward addressing this problem, the committee is recommending that the NCAA consider allowing elite athletes to borrow money against their future earnings. The basic idea is that athletes who are likely to be first-round draft choices (as determined by a panel of experts selected by the NCAA) should be permitted to borrow up to \$1,000 or so a month against their future earnings. Safeguards would have to be built into any such loan program—for example, to waive repayment by student athletes who, for whatever legitimate reason,

do not pursue a professional career. A variant of this proposal is to allow elite student athletes to be drafted by the pros, but to remain in college—with their signing bonus held in trust—until they have completed their college eligibility.

We are still working out the details of this controversial proposal; some members of the council already have expressed reservations.

The final prong of our three-part approach would require institutions to monitor their athletes more closely to make certain that they did not accept gifts from agents; it also would impose tougher sanctions on institutions if violations occurred. Institutions now are largely absolved of responsibility when their student athletes are caught receiving gifts from agents. But once an educational program for athletes is in place, our panel recommends that athletes who sign illegally with agents while in college or who receive gifts from them should be declared permanently ineligible for intercollegiate competition.

Our panel members are under no illusion that our recommendations will, by themselves, solve the problems created by unscrupulous agents. But we see our report as an initial step in what must be a continuing effort by the NCAA to deal with one of the most threatening, vexing problems ever to face intercollegiate athletics.

—William E. Kirwan

ACC Excellence. Two Maryland athletic teams showed they were among the best in the ACC last fall. The women's volleyball team cruised to its second ACC championship with a perfect 16-0 regular season—the first by any ACC team. The men's soccer team also won its first ACC Tournament, shutting out the No. 1-ranked Virginia Cavaliers 2-0 in the title game.

What Ever Happened To...? An update on last year's men's basketball seniors: Duane Simpkins is playing pro ball in Belgium; Mario Lucas, in Chile; Johnny Rhodes, a late cut by the Sacramento Kings, has chosen not to play in the CBA; and Exree Hipp is not playing professionally.

Terp Sports on the Web. Attention Maryland sports addicts! Get your daily fix of Terrapin sports by pointing your web browser to www.fansonly.com. The site features continuously updated athletics information, scores and recruiting news about Maryland, as well as some of those "other" collegiate sports teams.

Coaches vs. Cancer Three-Point Attack. Again this season, each time a member of the Terp men's basketball team scores a three-pointer, the American Cancer Society can chalk up more funding for research, service and education, through pledges from fans. With 179 three-point shots last season, contributions totaled nearly \$21,000, putting Gary Williams' Terps among the Top 20 programs.

LAX Final Four Back at Byrd. The NCAA men's lacrosse Final Four will return to Byrd Stadium this May and again in 1999 and 2000. Mark your calendars!

ALUMNI TRAVEL



Clockwise from left: Alumni Association President Phil Rever and wife, Pat; Rever displaying his fishy catch; the Traveling Terrapins smile for a class photo; and a Maryland fan standing out in her Terp red.

Live and Learn with Style

Last fall, a group of alumni, family and friends went back to school. But this time, they made England their classroom.

As part of the University of Maryland's alumni travel offerings, 26 Traveling Terrapins attended the Alumni College in Great Britain—a relaxed educational program, where the line between excursion and seminar is drawn enjoyably thin.

The group settled in Harrogate, a 16th-century spa town, known for its narrow streets lined with cascading flower baskets. They spent their first full day "on campus"—strolling through botanical gardens, visiting Victorian mansions and touring the Royal Baths and Pump Room, built in 1842 to enclose the city's sulphur well. Afterwards, the group moved outward—day by day, town by town—learning about the surrounding areas

and exploring the Yorkshire dales and moors.

On other trips through Europe, "typically what happens is that you pull out a guidebook as you're railroad-ing or driving...and try and learn what you can," says Phil Rever '64, tour host and alumni association president. "But it is a somewhat superficial experience relative to the manner in which the Alumni College works—where you get an in-depth lecture and the opportunity to ask questions of an expert."

Each morning, an archivist or historian joined the Terrapins for a breakfast lecture—setting the scene for their adventure du jour. One of the favorite seminars was "People to People: Current British Lifestyles," a forum where travelers

exchanged questions with Malcolm Neesan—known as Harrogate's Mr. History—and two other longtime residents. The Americans were particularly interested in learning how the locals feel about Diana, Fergie and the rest of the royal family, says Isobel Ricketts, who traveled to Britain with her twin sister Betty and their husbands, Martel '52 and Mackall '52, also twins and alumni of the university. By the end of the week, the group had also gained first-hand knowledge

about British language and politics, Yorkshire literature and the estate houses of England.

Rever's wife and co-host, Pat Missel Rever '65, says the group was having so much fun together, they even attracted the attention of a British camera crew, who followed them around York and used the footage for a BBC news story on tourism in northern England. The Terrapins watched their TV debut at a graduation party the night before they returned to the states.

Since then, the Ricketts clan has found a way to bring their British studies home. Among them, they've read *Wuthering Heights*, *Jane Eyre* and several books on the history and architecture of northern England.

"The world is a book and those who do not travel

read only a page" wrote Saint Augustine. But as the Ricketts say—a good book can almost always take you back. —JLB



The University of Maryland Alumni Association will host two more Alumni College trips in 1997. For your chance to live and learn Italy or Ireland, please call 800-336-UMCP or 301-405-4678.

CLASS · NOTES



Key

- A&S** = Arts & Sciences
- AGRI** = College of Agriculture
- ARCH** = School of Architecture
- ARHU** = College of Arts & Humanities
- BMGT** = College of Business & Management
- BSOS** = College of Behavioral & Social Sciences
- CLIS** = College of Library & Information Services
- CMPS** = College of Computer, Mathematical, & Physical Sciences
- EDUC** = College of Education
- ENGR** = College of Engineering
- GRAD** = Graduate School
- HUEC** = College of Human Ecology
- JOUR** = College of Journalism
- LFSC** = College of Life Sciences
- PERH** = College of Physical Education, Recreation, & Health
- PUAF** = School of Public Affairs
- UGS** = Undergraduate Studies

Catching up in 1961



'28

J. Slater Davidson Jr., ENGR, turned 90 on July 22, 1996 when his family gathered to celebrate his birthday at his residence in Charlotte, N.C. In his honor, a scholarship endowment for civil engineering undergraduates, now reaching approximately \$100,000, was created by his colleagues and friends when he retired. The scholarship is now under the name "The James Slater Davidson Jr. and Louise Davidson Cross Scholarship Fund."



'51

Charles Harris, AGRI, '69 M.S., was selected for the academic rank of faculty emeritus at Oregon Institute of Technology.

'56

Earl J. Lavoie, BMGT, was appointed to the advisory board of the First National Bank of Northern New York's Malone office in Malone, N.Y. He was former president and secretary of the Malone Chamber of Commerce and former president of the Malone Economic Development Corp.

'60

William E. Wickert Jr., JOUR, recently retired from his position as vice president of Federal Government Affairs for Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Bethlehem, Pa. His retirement concluded a career with Bethlehem Steel that began with his participation in the company's 1960 management training program.

'61

Albin A. Szewczyk, ENGR, Ph.D., was named a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The Fellow designation is conferred upon a member with at least 10 years active engineering practice who has made significant contributions to the field. Szewczyk is now a professor at the University of Notre Dame.

'63

Bernard P. Walter Jr., PERH, was among 36 teachers who were honored for the 1996 Walt Disney Company and McDonald's American Teacher Awards in the category of athletic coach. The awards honor the teaching profession and give outstanding educators recognition for their contributions. Walter has taught for the past 32 years and currently serves as department chair for health and physical education, athletic director, health education instructor and baseball coach at Arundel High School in Gambrills, Md. He is also chair of the University of Maryland's Baltimore area Terrapin Club.

'64

John C. Ford, ARHU, was elected chair of the board of trustees of Neumann College, Aston, Pa. He is the principal of John C. Ford Associates in New York, a management training and consulting firm which works with a cross-section of primarily Fortune 500 clients, representing both domestic and international corporations.

'66

James R. Cullen, GRAD, Ph.D., was recently awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture and conduct research in Ireland. He is one of approximately 1,600 U.S. grantees who will travel abroad for the 1996-1997 academic year under the Fulbright Program that was established in 1946.

Laurence Hootnick, BMGT, M.B.A., was appointed president and chief executive officer (CEO) of Consilium Inc., the leading supplier of integrated Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES) software and services.

'67

James R. Thomas Jr., ENGR, was named president-elect of the American Consulting Engineers Council (ACEC) for 1996-1997. He will head the organization's executive committee, which administers and implements ACEC policies and directives and oversees the activities of its 52 state and regional members.

'68

Frederick W. Capshaw, A&S, was elected president of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Commission for Community Colleges. He is president of the Community College of Philadelphia.

Obituary

'64

David G. Richardson, A&S, an entrepreneur and philanthropist, died Sept. 15, 1996, in a boatlift accident at his home in Annapolis, Md. He was 58.

Richardson started his own business, Bay Labor, in 1971, which prospered and later changed its name to Bay Services Inc., and then to BSI Temporaries as it grew to become the largest supplier of temporary help in Maryland. In 1992, BSI merged with three other companies to form Accustaff Inc., now the fourth largest staffing company in the United States. Richardson served as the first chair of the new company.

During his lifetime Richardson supported many charities and was cited by the mayor of Baltimore, Kurt Schmoke, for his contributions to civic welfare and public service in the city.

He is survived by his wife, Janet, a daughter, three sons and one grandson.



Born to be wild, 1966



Rodney A. Harrill, ENGR, became president of Crandon Mining Co. Before joining the company, Harrill was the marketing department manager for Exxon Coal and Minerals Co., the Exxon affiliate responsible for coal, minerals and electric power generation activities worldwide. He is also a member of the Society of Mining Engineers and a registered professional engineer in the state of Louisiana.

William J. Tomik, GRAD, Ph.D., was named to the State University of New York (SUNY) at Cortland's C-Club Hall of Fame which honors alumni who competed as athletes and who



have since distinguished themselves in their professions within their communities. Tomik was a professor and director of the Human Performance Laboratory at SUNY Cortland at the time of his retirement in 1985.

'69

Frank J. Bowman Jr, ENGR, was appointed director of marketing at Baltimore Aircoil Company, a manufacturer of evaporative cooling and heat transfer equipment for air conditioning and industrial process cooling. The company is a division of AMSTED Industries Inc., a Chicago-based diversified manufacturer of construction products.

Donald F. Jacobs, A&S, completed a 10,000-mile bicycle tour of the perimeter of the United States. The tour consisted of several legs, beginning in 1991. The final leg was 5,270 miles, lasted 97 days and took Jacobs from Portland, Maine, to Seattle, Wash., and on to San Diego, Calif. Jacobs now practices law in Orlando, Fla.

'70

Gerard F. Devlin, A&S, M.A., was elected chair of the executive committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference. He currently serves as a Maryland district court judge.

James A. Fava, A&S, '73 M.S., '75 Ph.D., was promoted to corporate vice president at Roy F. Weston Inc. His responsibilities include helping clients to incorporate economic, environmental and social consideration into their planning and decision-making processes.

Dean Zollman, CMPS, Ph.D., a professor of physics at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kan., was recently named the 1996 Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was selected for the honor from a field of 204 professors from higher education institutions across the country.

'71

Joseph P. Dallavalle, HUEC, was named the 1996 recipient of the Editor's Award by the American Meteorological Society. He is chief of the Synoptic Scale Techniques Branch of Techniques Development Laboratory at the National Weather Service. Dallavalle was honored for his consistently comprehensive, insightful and constructive reviews as an associate editor for *Weather and Forecasting*, one of the society's journals.



Serelee J. Hefler, HUEC, was appointed to a four-year term on the Maryland Governor's Advisory Council on Physical Fitness. She is currently director of aerobics and a certified personal trainer at Merritt Athletic Club in Baltimore.

Leon F. Sagan, GRAD, Ph.D., was awarded the 1996 Teaching Excellence Honors by the Anne Arundel Community College Student Association. He joined the faculty 32 years ago.

'72

Terence Hoagwood, A&S, '79 Ph.D., professor of English at Texas A&M University, recently wrote *Politics, Philosophy and the Production of Romantic*

Texts, in which he demonstrates how political pressures and the institutions of publishing helped to shape the meanings of romantic texts.

James U. McClammer, A&S, '78 M.S., joined Dufresne-Henry Inc., a consulting firm based in North Springfield, Vt., as a senior environmental scientist. His areas of expertise include wetlands delineation, species surveys, expert witness testimony and environmental permitting.

William (Bill) V. Nardiello, BMGT, was appointed vice president of sales of Thomas Group Inc., a Dallas-based management consulting firm. He is responsible for business development in the United States and Canada.

'73

Bruce F. Adams, A&S, '81 Ph.D., a professor of history at the University of Louisville, recently published a new book, *The Politics of Punishment*, which traces the development of a modern panel system in Russia from the time of the Great Reforms to the establishment and functioning of the Main Prison Administration.

Patricia Marshall, A&S, was appointed executive director of the Building Congress & Exchange of Metropolitan Baltimore. She formerly served as executive director of the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association, headquartered in Annapolis, Md.

Carl D. Roberts, EDUC, was appointed superintendent of schools by the Cecil County Board of Education. He formerly worked as an administrator in Harford County Public Schools.

Lawrence E. Strickling, A&S, is vice president of public policy for Ameritech, a Chicago-based company that helps consumers and businesses communicate and manage information through cellular, telephone, data and video networks. He is responsible for developing the federal and state regulatory and legislative policies for the company.

Lt. Robert B. Tanner, JOUR, became commander of the Hagerstown, Md., barracks, in charge of 45 troopers and 10 civilian employees. He had served with the Maryland state police for 21 years.

Daniel C. Barnett, BMGT, M.B.A., was appointed senior vice president of Canandaigua Wine Co. Inc. and president of its wine division. The company, based in Canandaigua, N.Y., is the second-largest wine producer in the United States. Barnett joined the company from Koala Springs International, a juice company in Fremont, Calif., where he had been president and CEO.

Lambert G. Boyce Jr., BMGT, was elected to serve on the board of directors of the Baltimore Estate Planning Council. He leads the tax department of the Baltimore office of Clifton Gunderson L.L.C., a certified public accounting and consulting company. His concentrations are estate, tax and financial planning.

Capt. Michael F. Lohr, BSOS, became commanding officer of Naval Legal Service Office Mid-Atlantic. He served as deputy legal counsel with the Joint Chiefs of Staff before assuming his present post.

C. Thomas McMillen, LFSC, co-chair of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and a former three-term member of Congress from Maryland, was named to the board of directors of Commodore Applied Technologies Inc., an environmental technology company. McMillen, an All-America basketball player at the University of Maryland, was the first student from the university to be awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to study in Britain.

Virginia Norton, GRAD, Ph.D., was elected to the board of governors of the Claude Moore Colonial Farm in Washington, D.C. The farm is the only privately operated National Park in the United States. Norton is a former president of the University of Maryland Alumni Association.

Joseph B. Schaffer, BMGT, was appointed chief financial officer of Christopher Columbus Development Inc., the private nonprofit corporation which owns and operates the Columbus Center in Baltimore—a new national center for marine biotechnology, research, education and exhibition.

Wendy Whitten, Flumpa and Friends



So what happens to the agriculture major who minors in voice and performance?

After a stint creating ice cream flavors, she ends up writing and singing songs about a 6-foot, environmentally concerned frog named Flumpa. Could there have been any other career choice?

Wendy Whitten received her degree in food science from the university in 1985. After a position in marketing at Baltimore's Pimlico Raceway, the Montgomery County, Md., native worked in industry where she created new flavors of ice cream and yogurt, as a "dairy applications flavor technologist." She even concocted a recipe for carbonated milk for a client in Britain. ("Not as horrible as it sounds," she says.) But for Whitten, there was more to life than cookies 'n' cream. She had a first love: performing.

Whitten began dancing at the age of 4 and was touring with a professional ballet company by the time she was 12. At Maryland, she sang in the University of Maryland Choir, acted in plays and supported herself through roles in television commercials for Toyota, Kinkos and others.

Enter Flumpa.

Since her childhood, Whitten and her brother had been making up stories and songs about a little frog. They named it Flumpa and Whitten used the character as the star of her first children's book, *The Adventures of Flumpa and Friends, Someday...Someday...Book I*. In the book, Flumpa wanders too far from home, gets lost and meets a variety of new friends who help him on his way. Supporting characters include Mr. Whiskers the catfish, Boxy the turtle and Spark, a firefly. The underlying message is the importance of listening to one's parents, says Whitten. The Maryland graduate also co-wrote and sang the songs on a tape that accompanies the book.

As the book was being written, Whitten was also developing a live stage show, featuring a life-size Flumpa

complete with bulging eyes, a green and yellow body and four red suction-cup fingers. The show strives to educate kids about the environment, as well as to entertain, she says. "Children really don't receive much exposure to the heavier sciences in elementary school. Music is a good way to get them to remember things."

During the stage show, Whitten reads her book out loud and then sings songs from the tape. She and Flumpa perform at schools, libraries, aquariums and zoos throughout the East Coast. But don't ask her if that's a person inside the Flumpa costume. "Oh, he's real," she says. "How many people do you know who have four fingers?" —Joe Sugarman





The Mysterious Miss Manners

Elizabeth Foxwell '85, says her mysterious side has really taken off. By day, she's the publications director for an education association. But, by night, she can't stop thinking about murder.

Foxwell is co-editor of the recently released *Murder They Wrote*, a two-part anthology of mystery stories written by women. She is also chair of a group called Malice Domestic Ltd., a nonprofit literary society which shines a spotlight on mysteries of manners, also known by devotees as "cozies."

Best typified by the books of Agatha Christie, these mysteries are good, old-fashioned crime stories—stories that take place within a confined setting and contain no excessive violence, sex or gore, says Foxwell. Most often, they involve the work of a very tidy murderer, whose actions disrupt an intimate group of characters. And usually, it's an amateur sleuth—think Jessica Fletcher or Nancy Drew—who solves the insidious crime.

A good investigator herself, Foxwell is always looking for new blood. Malice provides grants to help unpublished mystery writers finish their works in progress and look for an agent. The group also hosts an annual convention, where authors interact with their fans, and where readers cast ballots for the Agatha Awards honoring the best writing in and about the mystery field.

Foxwell has been a part of Malice from the start. As a journalism student at the University of Maryland, she wrote a profile on mystery writer Barbara Michaels (a.k.a. Elizabeth Peters) for one of her classes. After a three-hour interview, Foxwell left the writer's home with a huge transcript and a partner in crime. And when Michaels established the Malice convention in 1988, she asked Foxwell to write the convention publications.

Promoting traditional mystery is no albatross for Foxwell, who literally breathes enthusiasm for the genre. But over the last decade, she's had to convince some doubters that cozies aren't meant to be filed under "lowbrow."

"Beth has helped to acquaint people with the quality of these books, helping them see they're really well-crafted stories and good studies of human nature," says Carole Anne Nelson '71, '76, a fellow alumnus and Malice disciple. "Just because they're entertaining instead of obscure doesn't make them bad literature."

Foxwell says there's actually "a lot of learning going on" in the mystery world. Besides providing a very accessible way to teach people how to write well, "traditional mysteries invite their readers to learn about history or a new profession in an exciting way," she says.

Perhaps that's why an increasing number of high school and college professors are bringing crime fiction into their classrooms, which Foxwell actively encourages. It may also explain one reason why Agatha Christie's works are translated into more languages than Shakespeare's, she says.

Ready to see if mystery writing is her cup of tea, Foxwell expects to publish her own mystery story in 1998.

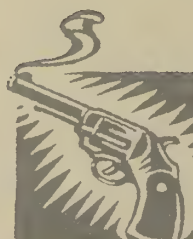
—Jessica L. Bizik



malice
domestic



Elizabeth Foxwell



Portia H. Shields, EDUC, Ph.D., dean of the School of Education at Howard University, was named the seventh president of Albany State University. She became the first female president of the historically black school.

'75

Kevin Casey, CMPS, M.S., was appointed associate vice president for information technologies at National University in San Diego, Calif. He will oversee the ongoing development and maintenance of technological infrastructure projects at the university.

Ronald E. Sutcliffe, EDUC, M.A., '80 Ph.D., was a professor of business administration and academic chair in the School of Management. He recently was named interim dean of the School of Management at Gallaudet University.

Constance K. Weaver, HUEC, was appointed financial vice president for investor relations at AT&T's Basking Ridge Office in New Jersey. Weaver previously served as senior director of investor relations and financial communications with Microsoft Corporation.

'76

Donald G. McMican, ENGR, is the project engineer at Baker University in Baldwin City, Kan., where he reconstructed an English chapel that was dismantled in Sproston, England, and shipped to Kansas in October 1995. Lady Margaret Thatcher rededicated the chapel in October 1996.

Henry Moore, BSOS, M.A., assistant city manager of Savannah, Ga., was appointed to a two-year term as a member of the NeighborWorks' National Advisory Council, an organization which works with residents, government and business leaders to revitalize America's urban and rural communities.

Susan Nelson, EDUC, M.Ed., '81 Ph.D., was named new principal of Charlotte Avenue Elementary School. Before assuming the position, she was principal of the Salem School District and was twice nominated by the district as an outstanding principal. In 1995 she was also named a state final-



ist by the New Hampshire Association of School Principals.

'77

Annamarie Goetzinger DeCarlo, BSOS, was named director of media relations at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. She formerly worked as a reporter at the *Washington Star* and as vice president of Carrot Communication, a marketing and communications company in Annapolis.

Frank D. Der, ENGR, was among 46 Kennedy Space Center employees who were honored recently for their exemplary work at the nation's spaceport. He is employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as an aerospace technologist. Der is responsible for the technical design and development of facilities at the space center.

Navy Lt. Cmdr. Kevin W. Nicholas, AGRI, returned to his homeport in Charleston, S.C., after completing a six-month deployment aboard the ammunition ship *USS Mount Baker*, which was part of the 11-ship *USS George Washington Battle Group*.

Alan N. Siegfried, BMGT, M.B.A., was named director of the Eastern Regional Internal Audit and Control Consulting Services at Deloitte & Touche LLP, one of the nation's leading professional services firms in Washington, D.C.

'78

Michael E. Arrington, BSOS, was named a member of the Maryland State Athletic Commission by Gov. Parris Glendening. He became the first African American to serve on the State Athletic Commission, which regulates professional boxing, amateur and professional kick boxing and professional wrestling in the state. Arrington served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1990-1994.

Sandra G. Delony, AGRI, is assistant to the executive vice president of the Independent Bankers' Association of America (IBAA). She serves on the Computer Steering Committee, hires and supervises the Washington support staff.

Connie Whittington, JOUR, was appointed senior vice president in the Washington, D.C.'s office of Cohn & Wolfe, a full service, international public relations firm.

'79

Patsy Baker-Blackshear, EDUC, Ph.D., was named executive assistant to the president for planning, budget and analysis at Bowie State University.

Byron L. Briese, ENGR, has been named the American Hotel and Motel Association's director of research and technology. He will coordinate the activities of the Environment, Risk Management, Safety and Fire Protection, Security, Executive Engineers, and Technology committees. Briese had served, for the last nine years, as a senior engineer with HSB Professional Loss Control, an engineering consulting organization.

T. Daniel Gillespie, BSOS, is portfolio manager of GIT Investment Funds. He was formerly portfolio manager for Rushmore Mutual Funds in Bethesda, Md.

Donald M. Leavitt, ARHU, was elected chair of Inherit New Hampshire, a statewide historic preservation organization based in Concord, which ensures that the state's special character will be preserved for future generations.

Rebecca Kraft Rector, EDUC, '84 M.L.S., attended the 12th Annual Highlights Foundation Writers Workshop at the Chautauqua Institution in the New York State. She joined 124 other writers and a faculty of 33 writers, editors and publishers for a week devoted to writing for children.

'80

Ronald M. Davis, EDUC, Ph.D., was named dean of instruction at Thomas Nelson Community College in Virginia. Prior to his appointment, Davis served as dean of academic affairs at Anoka-Ramsey Community College in Minnesota.

Nancy Freund Heller, LFSC, M.S., was promoted to managing director of the Private Placement Investment Group within the Securities Division of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA), the third largest life insurance company in the United States.

Daniel J. Shea, EDUC, M.Ed., is principal of Quince Orchard High School in North Potomac, Md. He has over 21 years of experience in the Montgomery County Public School System.

Karen M. Springford, EDUC, was appointed foreign language teacher by the Sidney Board of Education in New York.

'81

Mark Burdett, UGS, was named vice president and director of sales of 78 Inc., the sales and marketing company representing WJLA-TV, Washington's ABC affiliate and News Channel 8, Washington's 24-hour local cable news channel. Prior to joining 78 Inc., he was vice president and director of station relations in the Affiliate Relations Department at ABC in New York.

Maryjo Gunning, PERH, M.A., was recently elected to the board of trustees of Scranton Preparatory School in Scranton, Pa.

Richard R. Leader, BSOS, '84 M.A., was appointed executive director of Pickering Creek Environmental Center. Formerly he was assistant director of the Chesapeake Bay Trust.

Stuart A. Meyers, BSOS, recently wrote "A Guide to Police Sniping," an easy-to-read manual for police departments that have an interest in tactical marksmanship. Meyers has been with the police department in Montgomery County for 14 years and is a sniper on the county's Special Weapons and Tactics team.

Wayne C. Phipps, BMGT, was named president and chief operating officer of the Furst Group Inc. in Shamong, N.J., which is a nationwide provider of business telephone services.

Kathleen W. Sander, ARHU, M.A., '94 Ph.D., was appointed director of development for the Department of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. She previously served as director of development at Trinity College in Washington, D.C.

Edward S. Tuvin, BSOS, was appointed manager of finance, mergers and acquisitions of the Baltimore/Washington/Richmond office of J.A. Jones/Tompkins Builders, a division of J.A. Jones Inc., which is headquartered in Charlotte, N.C.

Preparing an edition of *Black Explosion* in 1975





'82

Mona Decker, BSOS, was ordained as a rabbi by the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College, Wyncote, Pa. She will serve as rabbi of the Bolton Street Synagogue in Baltimore.

Timothy M. Kelly, JOUR, was named editor of the *Beaumont (Texas) Enterprise*. He formerly served as assistant managing editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Kelly joined the Seattle newspa-

per in April 1993 as sports editor and assumed additional responsibility for its metropolitan, national, foreign and news and copy desks in June 1995.

Leonard P. Kurtzman, BMGT, was appointed vice president and chief finance officer of UOL Publishing Inc., a publisher and developer of high quality, interactive, Web-based education systems based in Falls Church, Va. He will be responsible for the overall financial management of the company.

Andrew L. Meyer, EDUC, M.Ed., was promoted as vice president for continuing education, work force and institutional development at Anne Arundel Community College. He will be responsible for the administration of nontraditional instruction programs and the administrative oversight of grants development and private giving programs, including funding for special projects and scholarships.

Jonathan E. Nyquist, CMPS, M.S., recently coordinated a special session for the Department of Energy at the annual Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International Symposium held in Orlando, Fla. He is currently a research staff member in the Environmental Sciences Division of the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. Earlier this year, he was named co-chair of the Publications Committee for the Environmental and Engineering Geophysical Society.

'83

Gary S. Burnett, AGRI, became manager at Pocomoke River State Forest and Park in Maryland. He previously worked with the Maryland State Department of Natural Resources as a ranger at Gunpowder Falls State Park, assistant park manager for operations and maintenance at Elk Neck State Park and assistant park manager for operations at Patapsco Valley State Park.

Dennis G. Gaffney, ARCH, recently joined the Washington office of RTKL Associates Inc., an international architecture, planning and engineering firm, as associate vice president and project director for interiors.

'84

Jon M. Andes, EDUC, Ed.D., was appointed superintendent of the Worcester County (Md.) Public Schools by the Worcester Board of Education. He moved from the 37,000-student Harford County Public Schools where he was assistant superintendent for personnel and staff relations.

Dr. Timothy M. Lynch, LFSC, was appointed new chief of podiatric medicine at Anne Arundel Medical Center in Maryland.

David C. MacEnany, ENGR, '86 M.S., won the Thomas L. Phillips Award from Raytheon Company for his work in developing a new diagnostic technique to detect underground objects through the use of low-frequency electromagnetic signals.

The award was named after the former chair of the company and recognizes the technical achievements of the company's contributors and the project team members among its approximately 76,000 employees worldwide.

What do student scholarships, library books and laboratory equipment have in common?

YOU MAKE THEM POSSIBLE!

The 1996-97 Annual Fund Campaign has been going strong. To date, over 6,600 alumni and parents have pledged more than \$316,000 in support of a variety of programs at the University of Maryland at College Park. Their contributions are already having a positive impact on the quality of education available for our students. If you haven't done so already, you can join this group of enthusiastic supporters by making your own gift. When a current student calls you, please pledge your support, or call us at (301) 405-7765 to make your gift today.

Pamela H. Ward, ARHU, joined ESPNEWS, the new all-sports news TV channel, as an anchor. She was formerly a member of WBAL radio's sports staff in Baltimore, Md.

'85

Lisa Block, JOUR, recently graduated with a juris doctor degree from New York Law School.



Carolyn Boehning, BMGT, '87 M.B.A., was appointed vice president of Barbara H. Hance Associates, a company that provides financial planning and personal management services based in Farmington, Conn. Boehning will head the firm's newly opened New York City office. She was formerly president and co-proprietor of Canard Co. Ltd., in Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Steven B. Schwartzman, BMGT, was recently named an associate in the employment relations and litigation departments at Hodes, Ulman, Pessin & Katz, P.A.

'86

Leandra A. Bedini, PERH, Ph.D., recently received the Teaching Excellence Award from the School of Health and Human Performance at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, where she is an assistant professor of leisure studies. She was honored as a strong advocate for students who encourages them to get involved in the profession.

Vincent J. Duobinis III, ARHU, was appointed manager of the Mortgage Resource Center at the Aberdeen Proving Ground Federal Credit Union in Aberdeen, Md.

Joel R. Spivack, BSOS, was appointed to the Bankruptcy Mediation Panel of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He has extensive experience in bankruptcy law and creditors' rights.

Carolyn True, ARHU, M.M., was promoted to associate professor and granted tenure in the Department of Music at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, where she teaches piano literature, technique and performance. True had participated in both national and international competi-

tions and won honors in the University of Maryland-sponsored William Kapell Competition, the Boucher Memorial Prize, and Music Teachers National Association Competition.

'87

Deidre Ann LeMaster, ENGR, was the recent recipient of the Junior Engineer of the Year Award presented by the District of Columbia Council of Engineering and Architectural Societies Inc. She was recognized for her remarkable success as a fire protection engineer for the National Capital Region of the General Services Administration and for her promotion of engineering by her work with her professional societies and college alumni association.

Montressa Washington Robinson, BMGT, was one of the graduate business students who won second place in the 5th Annual National Black M.B.A. Association Student Case Competition. She is currently a graduate business student at Johns Hopkins University.

'88

Doris S. Kuehnle, EDUC, Ph.D., was appointed principal of Reisterstown Elementary School in Baltimore County, Md.

Kevin R. Pyle, BSOS, was named vice president and senior commercial lender at Patriot Bank, Pottstown, Pa. He will be responsible for commercial lending activities and business development.

'89

Neeraj Bhagat, ENGR, received a master's degree in business administration from the Darden School at the University of Virginia. He will assume a position with Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc. in Washington, D.C.

Lindsey Gleadall Bohra, BMGT, received a master's degree in business administration from the Darden School at the University of Virginia. Bohra will assume a position with Kimberly-Clark Corp. in Neenah, Wis.

Robin Granoff, ARHU, was named account manager for the Weightman Group in Philadelphia. Granoff will be responsible for management and supervision of the Sun Co Inc. (Sunoco) account as well as the Sunoco, Welcome America event.

Gary M. Levine, ENGR, recently joined Albright College as assistant professor of psychology. He had been an associate instructor at Indiana University, where he earned his Ph.D. in social psychology with a minor in cognitive psychology.

Shelly J. Yost, ENGR, recently received her master of science degree in electrical engineering from Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Va.

'90

Clifford Raymond Dickey, BMGT, received a master's degree in business administration from the Darden School at the University of Virginia.

Maj. Neil Frey, BSOS, was recently promoted to his present rank, while assigned to the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, Fort Bragg, N.C. He had been transferred to the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion and was deployed to Macedonia.

Politically active in 1987



Researching the Field of Dreams

What kind of a guy goes to a football game and pays more attention to the field than to the players? David Minner does. As an associate professor of horticulture and extension turfgrass specialist at Iowa State University, it's his job.

Minner, who received his master's degree in agronomy from Maryland in 1981, serves as a consultant for professional, college and community field managers at stadiums across America. As a researcher, he brings the scientific method to evaluations of new turf surfaces and makes recommendations on appropriate grasses. Minner finds his services much in demand these days as teams continue switching from artificial turf to natural playing surfaces. He's worked to improve playing fields for the Green Bay Packers, Kansas City Royals, the University of Missouri, Notre Dame University, the University of Utah, Iowa State and the Baltimore Ravens' field at Memorial Stadium.

According to Minner, the Ravens' field is unique in that it's a hybrid of real grass and artificial turf called SportGrass. Through a loosely woven mat of synthetic turf, Bermuda grass grows in a layer of sand 6 inches deep. The grass crowns stay protected from wear and tear by the plastic mat, making for a natural grass surface that's extremely stable.

Back at Iowa State's experimental fields, Minner is studying how well SportGrass and other surfaces hold up under different conditions. "We run all over it and beat it up and evaluate how bad or good it survives," he says. He measures characteristics such as footing and fatigue by rigging sneakers to machines that simulate the pounding of feet. He's currently testing several other innovative turf products, including one that uses tiny pieces of recycled tires to add cushion to the field. Another involves a subsurface air system that blows or vacuums air through the field to grow stronger roots and to heat and cool the field.

Although his hard work is not as obvious to fans as a home run, Minner doesn't mind. "People see the field and they don't realize what goes into it," he says. "They just think it's grass, but that's okay. As long as the field is not causing any problems, then we're being successful." —Joe Sugarman

David Minner

Army Capt. Andrew C. Shields, BSOS, was recently designated a Naval Aviator. He was presented with the coveted "Wings of Gold" which marked the culmination of months of flight training with Training Squadron 31, Corpus Christi, Texas.



Helen M. Thomas, BMGT, recently received her master of science and engineering degree in operations research and industrial engineering from the University of Texas in Austin. She will be entering the doctoral program in management information systems at the University of Arizona in Tucson.



'91

A.V. Christie, A&H, M.A., won the National Poetry Series. Her manuscript "Nine Skies" was chosen as one of the five to be published in the series in 1997. Christie currently teaches in the English department at Goucher College in Towson, Md., and leads workshops in local schools as a Poet-in-the-Schools.

Leon A. Gaumond Jr., BSOS, was elected to serve as chair of the Springfield (Mass.) Democratic City Committee. He has also served as legislative assistant to Rep. Paul E. Caron (D-Springfield) for the past five years.



Paul W. Richards, ENGR, M.S., was among 35 people recently chosen to join the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's astronaut training program. He will spend one year training at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, after which he will be eligible to be chosen for a future space mission.

F. Christopher Shieh, A&H, joined "The President's Own" United States Marine Band, America's oldest musical organization which has performed for every U.S. president since John Adams. Prior to joining the band, Shieh was principal violinist with both the Maryland Symphony Orchestra and the Annapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Helena Barrios Vincent, ARCH, recently joined RTKL Associates Inc. as a project architect.

'92

Danton S. Dundy, LFSC, recently received his doctorate in medicine from the University of Illinois College of Medicine at Rockford.

John "Jack" Fritz, EDU, Ph.D., was named director of Academic Support Services for Student Life at Wesley College in Dover, Del. In the past, he had served as a teacher, advisor, counselor, administrator of student and youth support and a consultant to universities and public education in student support services.

Randall L. Heilman, BSOS, M.A., was recently certified as a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners. He is currently a planner/housing coordinator at the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission in Harrisburg, Pa.

Laura M. Kushner, HUEC, recently joined Strategic Outsourcing, a division of the Boston-based Romac International, which provides full-service human resource consulting. She will be involved with the firm's Human Resources Contract Services, which include the placement of human resource professionals in a corporate location on an interim basis, the marketing of a business and the assessment of client needs.

Alan Lungen, BMGT, recently participated in the Attorney General's Summer Internship Program in New York. He was assigned to the New York City Litigation Bureau.

Jennifer A. Yoder, BSOS, '92 M.A., '96 Ph.D., was named assistant professor of government and international studies at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

'93

Jeffrey D. Casaburro, BMGT, was named an in-charge accountant of Lanigan, Ryan, Malcolm & Cox, a certified public accountant firm, based in Rockville, Md.

Heather E. Garson, BSOS, recently graduated with a juris doctor degree from New York Law School.



Laura Juyun Jin, BSOS, recently graduated with a juris doctor degree from New York Law School.



Vincent Merz Jr., CMPS, recently graduated with a juris doctor degree from the Pettit College of Law at Ohio Northern University.

Pauline Petitclerc, BSOS, was named marketing manager of sales and distribution group for Your Choice TV Co., which is Tele-Communications Inc.'s agent for time-shift television based in Bethesda, Md. She will manage the numerous field requests for sales and marketing materials while initiating the development and execution of local advertising and marketing campaigns.



Kelly M. Poma, BSOS, received a juris doctor degree from the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa.

Acting in Blithe Spirit, 1995



Bradley A. Winnick, BSOS, recently received a juris doctor degree from the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa.



'94

Marine Lance Cpl. James S. Clift, BSOS, recently completed the legal services specialist course conducted at the Personnel Administration School, Marine Corps Service Support Schools, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Valerie D. Lehr, CLIS, M.L.S., associate professor of government and coordinator of the gender studies program at St. Lawrence University in Canton, N.Y., recently received the Louis and Frances Maslow Award at the fall convocation ceremonies. The award was established in 1981 to honor an outstanding faculty member for his or her "interest in and understanding of the education and welfare of the student body as a whole."

Selena A. Ramkeesoon, CLIS, M.L.S., was recently promoted to librarian at the Council for Advancement and Support of Education in Washington, D.C.

Navy Lt. Michael P. Summers, BSOS, M.A., recently took his assignment on a six-month deployment aboard the guided missile cruiser *USS Gettysburg*, which is part of the *USS Enterprise Battle Group*. The deployment was in support of the NATO peace implementation forces operating in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

'95

Dan Barkin, JOUR, M.A., was named business editor of the *News & Observer* of Raleigh, N.C. He will direct the paper's coverage of business and be in charge of daily and Sunday business sections. Barkin has a range of newspaper experience as a publisher, a reporter and an editor.

Michael Dubsky, ARHU, recently attended the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. to prepare himself as a candidate for the ordained ministry.

Jim Grey, BMGT, M.B.A., is a financial manager for AlliedSignal in Towson, Md.

Delene Laubenheimer McClure, A&H, M.A., was recently a soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall in Washington, D.C. She was the 1995 winner of the prestigious National Symphony Orchestra Young Soloists Competition.

'96

Tina Cervasio, JOUR, was named sports editor of *Orechio Publications* and TV, a company which is based in Bloomfield, N.J. Before graduation, she worked as an intern on ABC-TV's "Prime Time Live," hosted by Sam Donaldson and Diane Sawyer.

Desiree Escario, ARCH, M.A., is designing a civic center in her hometown of Danville, Va. The center will have an amphitheater to seat 800, plus an exhibition hall suitable for large receptions.

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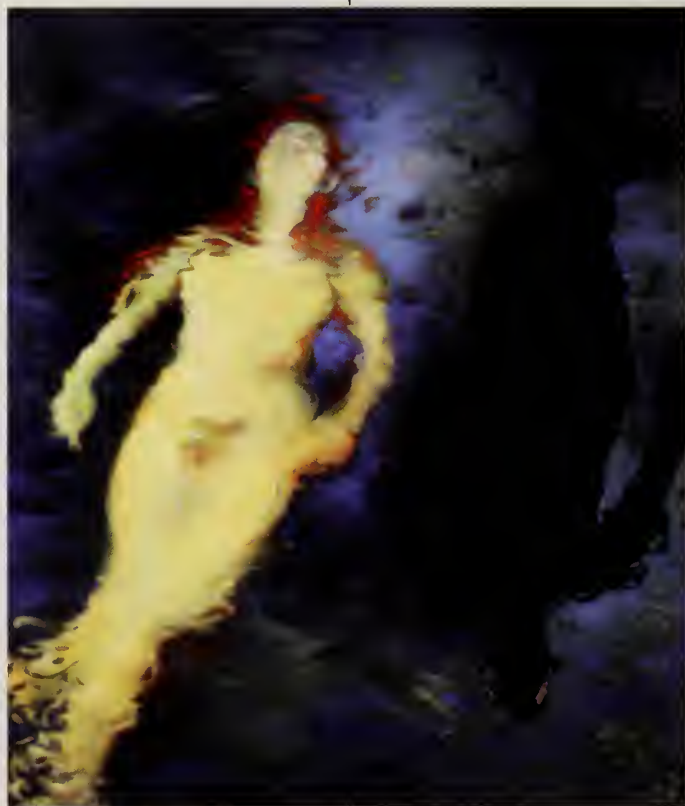
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CALENDAR



Creative and Performing Arts

Through March 2

The Art Gallery presents *Terra Firma*. Art by six American women artists who have worked on, around, or in dialogue with the female body. Includes Susan Brenner, Nancy Fried, Lorna Simpson, Kiki Smith, Faith Wilding and Barbara Zucker. In the Art-Sociology Building. Free. For more information call 301-405-2763.

Through March 21

The Parents Association Gallery presents *The Vision of Jim Henson* (see story on page 8). In the Stamp Student Union. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Free. For more information call 301-314-8493; to arrange a group tour, call 301-314-7168.

Saturday, February 15

The Artist Scholarship Benefit Series presents *Happy Birthday, Mozart* performed by the University of Maryland Symphony Orchestra with conductor William Hudson; Gregory Sioles, piano, and William Montgomery, flute. At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Repeat performance Feb. 16 at 3:00 p.m. Free pre-concert programs Feb. 15 at 7:00 p.m. and Feb. 16 at 3:00 p.m. Performance charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Friday, February 21

The Art Gallery presents the *Annual Roundtable of Collections, Collecting and Collectors*. At 2:00 p.m. in the Gallery, Art-Sociology Building. Free. For more information call 301-405-2763.

Tuesday, February 25

The School of Music presents the *Symphonic Wind Ensemble* with conductor John E. Wakefield. At 8:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Panel No. 5 of A Holdfast

Floating, 1993, oil on canvas, 72 X 60", by Susan Brenner.

Saturday, March 1

The Concert Society at Maryland presents *Ex Umbris: "Melancholy: Downe in the Dumps in Elizabethan England"*—16th- and 17th-century music by Thomas Ravenscroft, John Johnston, Thomas Campion and others plus dramatic readings. At 8:00 p.m. at the University of Maryland Adult Education and Conference Center. Pre-concert seminar at 6:30 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Tuesday, March 4

The School of Music presents the *Guarnieri String Quartet Open Rehearsal*. At 7:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Wednesday, March 5

University Theatre presents *Bound for the Sweet Bye 'n Bye* by Wendy Anderson White. At 8:00 p.m. at Pugliese Theatre. Repeat performances March 6-8, March 11-15 at 8:00 p.m. and March 9 at 2 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-2201.

Friday, March 7

The Concert Society at Maryland presents *Cello*. Four young women, all cellists, performing a diverse repertoire ranging from classical music to pop and jazz. At 8:00 p.m. at the University of Maryland Adult Education and Conference Center. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Wednesday, March 12

The University of Maryland Symphony Orchestra with conductor William Hudson. At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

March 14-15

The Department of Dance presents *Karen & Alvin*. At 8:00 p.m. in the Dorothy Madden Theatre, Dance Building. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-3198.

Sunday, March 16

The University of Maryland Chorale with conductor Roger Folstrom. At 4:00 p.m. at the University United Methodist Church. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Monday, March 17

The University of Maryland Concert Band with conductor L. Richmond Sparks. At 8:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Free. For more information call 301-405-5542.

Wednesday, March 19

The School of Music presents the 6th Annual ASBS Kennedy Center Concert *"Romantic Music of Our Century"* with Linda Mabbs, soprano, and Santiago Rodriguez, piano. At 7:30 p.m. in the Terrace Theatre, Kennedy Center. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Saturday, March 22

The Concert Society at Maryland presents *Mia Chung*, piano, First-Prize winner of the 1993 Concert Artists Guild New York Competition, in a program of works by Beethoven, Brahms, Shostakovich and Lee Hyla (Washington-area premiere). At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Pre-concert seminar at 6:30 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Saturday, April 5

The Concert Society at Maryland presents the *Amermet String Quartet*, with guest artists Nathaniel Rosen, cello, and Toby Hoffman, viola, gold medalists at the Tokyo International Music Competition. At 8:00 p.m. at the University of Maryland Adult Education and Conference Center. Pre-concert seminar at 6:30 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

The School of Music presents the *Homer Ulrich Competition*. At 7:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Graduate student competition, April 6 at 7:00 p.m. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Monday, April 7

The Jazz Band presents the *Jazz Ensemble Showcase*. At 7:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Free. For more information call 301-405-5519.

Wednesday, April 9

The University of Maryland Symphony Orchestra presents the *Showcase of Concerto Competition Winners* with conductor William Hudson. At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Thursday, April 10

University Theatre presents William Saroyan's *The Cave Dwellers*. At 8:00 p.m. in Tawes Theatre. Repeat performances April 11-12, April 17-19 at 8:00 p.m. and April 13 at 2:00 p.m. Matinee performance April 15 at 9:45 a.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-2201.

April 15-18

The Department of Dance presents the *Maryland Dance Ensemble Performance*. At 8:00 p.m. in the Dorothy Madden Theatre in the Dance Building. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-3198.

Tuesday, April 15

The School of Music presents the *Symphonic Wind Ensemble* with conductor John E. Wakefield. At 8:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Free. For more information call 301-405-5542.

Thursday, April 17

The School of Music presents the *Guarneri String Quartet Open Rehearsal*. At 5:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. More information call 301-405-1150.

Saturday, April 19

The Concert Society at Maryland presents *Helicon* performing "Folkways of North America". At 8:00 p.m. at the University of Maryland Adult Education and Conference Center. Pre-concert seminar at 6:30 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

The School of Music and the Washington Toho Koto Society present the *Spring Koto Concert*. At 7:30 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. For more information call 301-434-4487.

Sunday, April 20

The School of Music presents the *20th Century Ensemble*. At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

April 22-26

The Maryland Opera Studio presents *Opera Week*. A week of opera scenes and one-act operas performed with piano. In the Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Friday, April 25

The Concert Society at Maryland presents the *Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center*, performing works by Mozart, Schubert and Poulenc. At 8:00 p.m. at the University of Maryland Adult Education and Conference Center. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Saturday, April 26

The Concert Society at Maryland presents *Hesperion XX*, performing 13th-century Spanish music, featuring gambist Jordi Savall and soprano Montserrat Figueras. At 8:00 p.m. in Washington National Cathedral. Pre-concert seminar at 6:00 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Wednesday, April 30

University Theatre presents *Peter Pansy's Excellent Adventure* corrupted by Susan Leonardi and Catherine Schuler, based upon J.M. Barrie's *Peter Pan*. At 8:00 p.m. at Pugliese Theatre. Repeat performances April 30-May 3 and May 6-10 at 8:00 p.m. and May 4 at 2:00 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-2201.

The University of Maryland Symphony Orchestra presents an *All Beethoven Concert* with conductor William Hudson and Santiago Rodriguez, piano. At 8:00 p.m. in Tawes Theatre. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Friday, May 2

The Artist Scholarship Benefit Series Concert presents the *Guarneri String Quartet*. At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Saturday, May 3

The Department of Dance presents Robin Harris Taylor Master Class/Studio. At 10 a.m. in Rm. 1105, Dance Building. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-0111.

Sunday, May 4

The Concert Society at Maryland presents the *Klezmer Conservatory Band* performing Jewish folk music. At 7:30 p.m. in Tawes Theatre. Pre-concert seminar at 6:00 p.m. in Art-



The Klezmer Conservatory Band performs on May 4.

Sociology Building. Admission charged. For more information call 301-403-4240.

The University of Maryland Chorus presents its *Schubert Commemoration Concert* featuring *Schubert's Mass No. 6 in E-flat Major* with conductor Paul Traver. At 4:00 p.m. in the Memorial Chapel. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-5568.

The University of Maryland Bands present its *Annual "Pops" Concert* with conductors John E. Wakefield and L. Richmond Sparks. At 4:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Friday, May 9

The Department of Dance presents *"New Dances."* At 5:00 p.m. in the Dorothy Madden Theatre, Dance Building. Free. For more information call 301-405-3198.

Sunday, May 11

The University of Maryland Chorale presents its *Annual "Pops" Concert* with conductor Roger Folstrom. At 8 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Monday, May 12

The University of Maryland Jazz Ensembles presents its *Finale Courtyard Concert* with conductor Chris Vadala. At 5:00 p.m. in Tawes Loggia. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Friday, May 16

The Maryland Boy Choir Spring Concert. At 8:00 p.m. in the Ulrich Recital Hall. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

"Walk, Run or Roll" for Women's Athletics

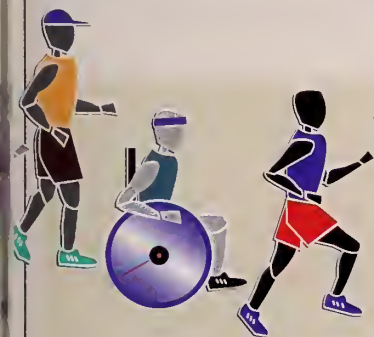
Whether in your running shoes, your Rollerblades or your wheelchair, all alumni,

friends and family are invited to participate in the first annual "Walk, Run or Roll" 5K walk-a-

thon around campus on Saturday, April 26. Registration begins at 8 a.m. and the walk starts at 9:15 a.m.

Money raised goes directly to support the programming and scholarship needs of the women's athletic teams. Celebrities, former and current Terp athletes and coaches will join you in the scenic 3.1-mile walk.

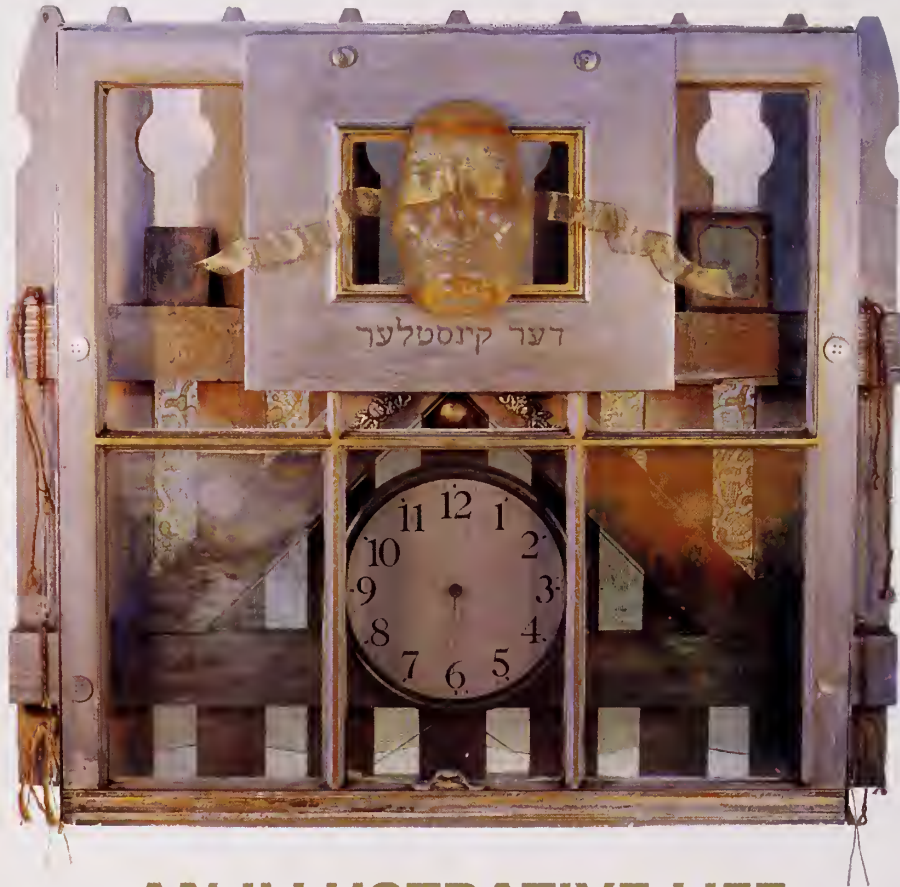
For more information or to volunteer to help with "Walk, Run or Roll," contact Cheryl Harrison at 301-405-0729 (E-mail charriso@umdacc.umd.edu).



IMPRESSIONS



The Day Before Yesterday, 1995, offers viewers a three-dimensional peek into artist Ruth Lozner's past.



AN ILLUSTRATIVE LIFE

As a commercial illustrator, Ruth Lozner illuminates the ideas of others. Her trademark scratchboard drawings have appeared in such highly regarded publications as the *New York Times* and *Atlantic Monthly* magazines. But *The Day Before Yesterday*, which was shown in the 1995 University of Maryland art department faculty exhibition, is a very personal matter. "It is risky to enter an arena which is not your professional field and stand among your equals," says Lozner. Between a window and a gate Lozner has sandwiched a glimpse of her life in the carefully crafted assemblage of mixed media and found objects. Below the resin life mask are the words, "The Artist," inscribed in Yiddish. Tintypes, lace from her grandmother's sewing box, a working clock, two painted screens (a uniquely Baltimore art form) spin a narrative.—DB

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